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Woolen and Worsted Meeting a Constructive One

Two Addresses on Raw Wool Situation Feature Annual Meeting of American Association—Robert T. Francis Reelected President—Report of Field Secretary a New and Constructive Part of the Program—Annual Banquet Held in Evening

FOLLOWING its practice of recent years, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers subordinated quantity to quality in the program of its annual meeting held on Wednesday of this week at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. In addition to the address of the president, the report of the field secretary and the joint report of the executive committee and the secretary, there were only two formal addresses, one by William Goldman, of Cohen, Goldman & Co., and the other by Sir James Elder, Commissioner for Australia in the United States. Each of these features however provided food for real thought and brought to the members of the association interesting viewpoints on vital matters affecting their industry.

Election of Officers

The annual election of officers was marked by the reappointment of Robert T. Francis, sales agent for the Pontoosuc Woolen Mfg. Co., to the presidency. Donald D. Mitchell, of the Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., and W. V. E. Terhune, of Terhune, Yereance & Wolff, were elected vice-presidents.

Under classification of the Board of Directors, the terms of seven directors expired. The following were elected for the three-year term:

John Houston, Piscataquis Woolen Co.; J. Francis Legg, The Worcester Woolen Mill Co.; *Howard R. Merrill, Lawrence & Co.; *Donald D. Mitchell, Cyril Johnson Woolen Co.; Allen R. Mitchell, Allen R. Mitchell & Son; *W. V. E. Terhune, Terhune, Yereance & Wolff; *Frederic W. Tipper, Deering, Milliken & Co.

There were two resignations in the one-year class. To fill these vacancies the following were elected.

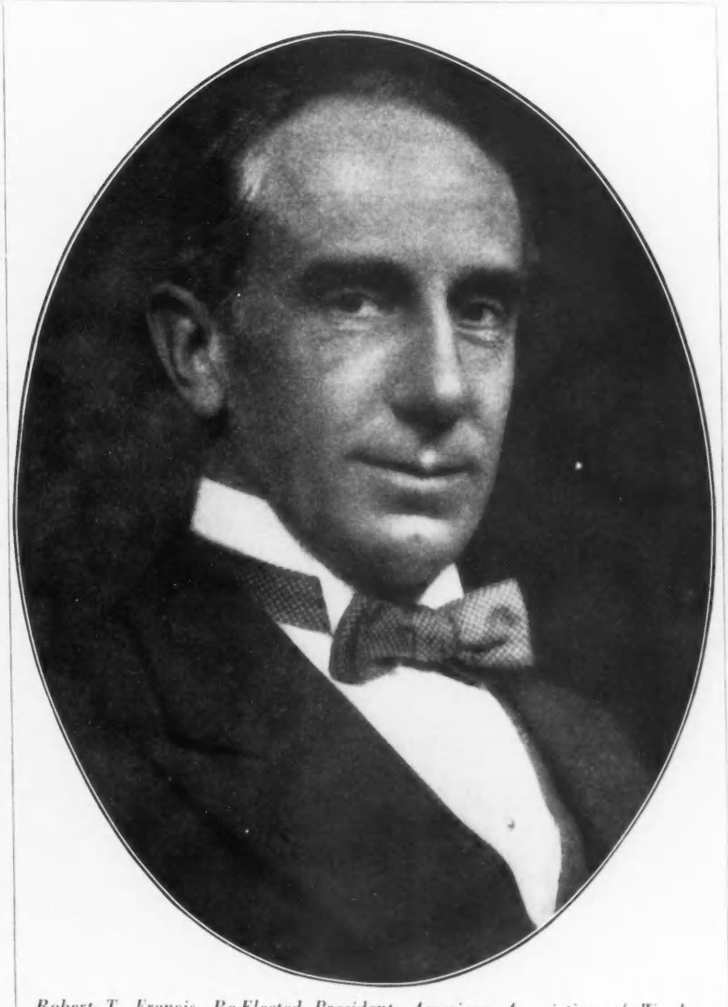
Harry I Caesar, H. A. Caesar & Co.; C. M. De Land, C. M. De Land.

There was one resignation in the two-year class. To fill this vacancy, the association elected:

William B. Mac Coll, Lorraine Mfg. Co.

Address of the President

A constructive prospectus of the future of the association and its activities, rather than a routine summation of the past, featured the annual address of Robert T. Francis, president. Mr. Francis dwelt particularly upon the relations of the manufacturers with the consuming trades and spoke quite frankly of the steps necessary if present trade abuses are to be corrected. Concerning business conditions, he sounded a keynote of optimism, expressing the opinion that the woolen and worsted industry faces better times than for several years past. His address will be found in full in another column.



Robert T. Francis, Re-Elected President, American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers

In a brief report, the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and secretary of the association reviewed the progress of the various branches of the organization and pointed the way to further constructive work through the office of the field secretary. This report is printed in another column.

Address of Field Secretary

A new feature of the meeting this year was the address by Herbert E. Peabody, recently appointed field secretary of the association. This address was in the nature of a report of progress and indicated clearly the lines along which the activities of this office may be directed to the betterment of the entire industry. One of the most helpful products of this new work promises to be the series of group meetings organized in large mill centers, to be attended not only by mill men but also by selling agents of the mills concerned. Mr. Peabody outlined the three major abuses which the wool manufacturer faces today—namely, unfair competition, piracy and abuse of contract. It is apparent that the awakening of greater interest throughout the industry to this situation will be one of the most helpful and far-reaching effects of this further development of the association's program.

Sir James Elder Speaks

In introducing Sir James A. M. Elder, Australian Commissioner to the United States, President Francis pointed out that this speaker represented the greatest single source of wool supply. After outlining the statistical position of raw wool, Sir James took up the unfavorable and favorable factors affecting the consumption of wool in the United States. He led logically to a conclusion that a period of steadily improving trade may be anticipated. His address will be found in another column.

William Goldman's Address

William Goldman, of Cohen, Goldman & Co., needed no introduction to the members as he has been a familiar figure at the annual meetings. As usual he presented an interesting series of thoughts on vital matters affecting both the manufacturing and consuming trades. His address will be found in another column.

Annual Banquet

At the annual banquet of the association held Wednesday night at the Waldorf Astoria, President Francis removed all fears of the members by announcing in advance that there were to be no speakers. Thus the deck was cleared for an evening of good fellowship. The excellent dinner and the equally excellent vaudeville program which had been ar-

* Re-elected.

ranged reflected great credit upon the dinner committee, headed by A. M. Plyer, and upon the secretary's office. The master of ceremonies for the evening was N. T. Granlund, introduced by Mr. Francis as "the well known voice of Broadway." Mr. Granlund's wide experience as a radio broadcaster enabled him to fill the duties of this office admirably.

Seated on the dais were the following: Robert T. Francis, Franklin W. Hobbs, Walter P. Wright, Thomas H. Ball, John W. Burrows, William Goldman, A. M. Patterson, N. B. Kneass Brooks, J. J. Nevins, Walter Humphreys, Ramsay Peugnet, C. H. Wilson, H. R. Merrill, F. W. Tipper, F. N. Perkins, A. M. Plyer, Dr. E. W. France, Richard S. Cox, Irving Crane and Frank Claasen.

Address of President

By Robert T. Francis

IN convening this nineteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, it is my intention to depart from precedent to the extent of taking for my text the future rather than the past.

It is your president's conviction that we have come to a point where we should capitalize what we have accomplished, carefully chart the uses we are to make of it and the responsibilities and duties that lie ahead of us. Of course, the first step in this direction has already been taken; namely, the establishment of the office of field secretary and the designation of Herbert E. Peabody to fill that office. As was indicated at the time of Mr. Peabody's appointment, the officers of your association have long realized the need for establishing a closer contact between association headquarters and out-of-town members. The difficulty was to find someone competent to take up this work. We expect from Mr. Peabody's efforts to bring to association activities the interest and anthusiasm of the inactive member. By this I mean the inactive member at the mill, as well as the inactive member in New York.

We expect Mr. Peabody to bring back to us helpful and practical suggestions as to what the mill men believe the association should do for them, and we shall hold them responsible for constructive criticism.

Plan for Future

We are on a much firmer foundation, with much more in the way of accompllishment back of us than many members realize. This is without question, however, the appropriate time to sit down and consider with these members, the mill men particularly, how we are to go forward in a sanely-progressive way. The plan already started is to hold regional group meetings and to have these groups interlinked for mill discussion among manufacturers and—through a system to be worked out—linked firmly to the association.

Is it too much to expect that mill men, as a result of this closer contact, will want, on the occasions of future association meetings, to set aside periods for discussion of purely mill matters? The more mill men know of the approved general sales policy of this market—including an intimate knowledge of the facilities of our association—the better can they direct, to the extent that they should, the beneficial disposal of their product.

They might care to consider, among other things, the establishment of a fully equipped general laboratory for testing dyestuffs and other commodities.

We are gratified to note the announcement of the re-organization of the clothiers of the country into a new national association. In our recent inter-relations with clothiers, we have seriously missed the point of national contact thus afforded. Splendid work was accomplished by the old joint committee of woolen and clothing manufacturers which consisted of seven members of the National Association of Clothiers and seven members of our own association. That naturally ceased with the passing of the Clothiers' Association and it is my hope that among the first steps of the new organization will be one to join with us in the revival of such a joint committee. I salute William Goldman, who has accepted the leadership of this new organization. It is but just to say that Mr. Goldman is one of the outstanding figures of the clothing industry of the country, and to his vision, wisdom and fair judgment, that industry owes an incalculable debt.

Anent Trade Abuses

In contemplating trade abuses in our industry, we find that the greatest outstanding evil is the insecurity and instability of contracts. In the formation of the organization just referred to, our friends the clothiers indicate a clear understanding of this fact and a necessity for dealing with it. These abuses are more numerous and flagrant among our women's wear customers than in the men's wear trade. I contemplate with interest the closer unification of the women's wear market, as indicated in a recent interview published in a local paper with Morris Sprayregan, speaking for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association.

Cloak and Suit Trade Problem

As I view the cloak and suit market centrally, and I might say palatially, located in the great modern buildings of the new cloak and suit centers, I am led at least to hope that those outward symbols of wealth and prosperity imply a progressive sense of business morality and a disposition toward fairness in the less spectacular and more mundane routine of buying and selling merchandise. I believe this is the proper time to refer to it, and I am therefore constrained to say that unless the cloak and suit industry severally and individually shows some evidence of a desire to conduct their relations with the piece goods market with a greater sense of fairness and responsibility than is the case at the present time, our industry must take serious counsel, as to steps to overcome this situation. I speak in general terms,—there are, of course, exceptions. I recognize shortcomings in the present system among ourselves for dealing with claims and returns, and when to that is added the unjust rejection of merchandise, the situation reaches a stage that must be checked. I fully realize the retailer's hand-to-mouth buying policy and the freedom with which he returns garments not sold. But this is one step removed and is not our affair. What *is* our affair is to see that this system be not passed on to us. In a word, all this means that our association may have to take into its own hands the whole system of dealing with claims and returns. This matter is squarely up to us. In this connection, we hope for a joint committee with the new organization of the cloak and suit trade.

Among ourselves it would appear that the various banking factors in the industry could by cooperating, do much to assist the association in its effort to correct these trade abuses. Each of these banking factors could, for their own accounts and in collaboration with the other factors, develop a plan to interchange information with respect to unfair customers; and they could, so cooperating, exert a tremendous influence for good in the market. I commend this to their consideration.

Legal Enforcement of Contracts

I am not prepared to speak for other industries, but I am rather firmly of the conclusion that we in the woolen industry do not take as much advantage of the courts, and the extent to which we could legally enforce contracts, as we should. It is much the easier way when we find a customer unfair in the position he takes, to wipe out the order and erase his name from our books. That summarily disposes of a disagreeable matter, but it does not produce among our customers a reaction that is in any sense favorable to our industry. We realize that recourse to the courts frequently means delay and expense sometimes out of proportion to the damage done. Obviously the annoyance and time could be reduced if it were possible to inaugurate in the association a legal department. This is not a new thought. A year or two ago a committee was appointed to investigate the possibilities of such a department. It is my recollection that the committee received conflicting advice as to the practicability of such a step and, as a result of these different legal opinions, the matter was temporarily abandoned. I feel, however, that it is possible to establish a legal department through which suit could be instituted in the name of the association after the claim had been assigned to the association. There can be little doubt of the efficacy of such a plan—intelligently developed and embarked upon enthusiastically by members with the fixed purpose to cooperate and support it financially. To attempt this step with too much economy would be futile. I believe that if, on the one hand producers and sellers of woolen and worsted fabrics were determined to enter upon contracts which they intend to fill, and on the other hand, those to whom we sell could be convinced of this and our intention to look to them to likewise perform their part of the contract, recognizing that we will insist on our rights if they do not, many of the abuses from which we suffer in this industry would disappear.

Looks for Better Times

You need not be told of the great business activity now existent in a very broad sense in this country. I believe our industry faces better times than for several years past. It is the judgment of economists that our prosperity has a solid undertone with an improved agricultural situation. There has been hand-to-mouth—conservative—buying, with the result that stocks and commercial debts are low. Therefore, we can, I believe, with cheer face the coming year.

Lack of Confidence Big Factor

This concludes my address, but I ask your indulgence for a moment longer to read an excerpt from an address which Elbert H. Gary, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, made at a semi-annual meeting of that institution held in this city last month:

> "Why, gentlemen, are we not," said Mr. Gary, "always successful in our business? For a moment let us look into our own hearts and see if we can find any reasons. I offer the suggestion, for your approval or rejection, according to your own best judgment, that lack of success in our lines of business, to a greater or less extent, results from lack of confidence in each other. We do not always believe and depend upon what our business neighbors say. We believe that our neighbors are selfish in the extreme. And that is more or less true. But we overlook the fact that it is just as true of ourselves. There is not a man in this room who would not like to do the right thing, who would not prefer to be absolutely honest and fair to have his neighbors rely upon him as such.
>
> "The members of the Iron and Steel Institute, whose predecessors did not always have the best reputation in business, have reached the moral and the intellectual position of realizing that it is better, from every standpoint, for a man to be square and decent in business. Yet we are selfish to the extent of being blind to the fact that if we were absolutely honest and square and reasonable and generous towards each other, seeking only our fair share of business, on the basis of fair profits, while we might lose a little today of

tomorrow, on the average for the long run we would make more in dollars and cents. That is something we do not seem to fully and absolutely appreciate."

It must be apparent to all that the conditions that have existed in our own industry since 1920 and which unfortunately continue to exist, present a state of uncontrolled, undirected and rather disastrous competition. In my judgment there is no way that an industry so diverse and so wide-spread as ours can ever be united, directed and controlled with the object of regulating this competition, but certainly improvement over the present situation is possible. It is my belief that the thought expressed by Mr. Gary gives vocal expression to the mission of the American Association. All of the steps and all the work that the association has been engaged in, lead clearly to this one distinct thought—the imperative necessity of a more intimate knowledge of the developments each of the other, a clearer understanding and a greater faith.

Report of Directors, Executive Committee and Secretary

Presented by J. J. Nevins

IN accordance with practice, the reports of your board, your executive committee and the secretary are consolidated.

Your executive committee since it was appointed following the eighteenth annual meeting has held 24 meetings, an average of two a month.

During the year ten new members were elected, six active and four associate, and nine resignations were accepted, eight active and one associate. These latter, with one exception, due in each case to dissolution or other changes.

The field of activities covered by the Association during the year is varied and extensive. Your Committee on Trade Disputes has continued its very effective work and its influence has very steadily increased. The measure of this fact is found in the increasing number of customers who voluntarily appear before this committee and the steady reduction in the number of concerns who allow themselves to be listed by the committee.

Special committees appointed during the year have dealt with the suggestion that a registration bureau be established in the association through which trade names could be recorded and priority in their use established. Another committee met with a committee of spongers, at the latter's request. Another considered trade terms in common use throughout the industry, reported definitions which were subsequently accepted by our executive committee and circulated throughout the membership. Still another was appointed to consider steps that could be taken to develop in the public mind an appreciation of the value of domestic made woolen and worsted fabrics. Another committee undertook a consideration of insurance problems as applicable to our industry. This committee went exhaustively into the matter, but because certain technical aspects of the problem need further study its report is not ready for transmission to our members. Still another met jointly and at their request a committee appointed by the Associated Clothiers of New York, Inc.

The activities of some of the above named committees have been completed while others have not. But as is to be gathered from the merest glance, they have all been engaged in the consideration of matters of immediate and vital interest to the industry.

In the case of those committees which completed their work, the results have been conveyed to members. In the instances where the work has not been completed or the reports are now before your executive committee, the results will be forwarded directly the executive committee has accepted the reports.

Special Activities

In the way of special activities we embarked upon an effort to compile tax data, which it was felt would in a comparative sense be of distinct assistance to those who cooperated in this effort.

The compilation in this case was restricted to members supplying data and we have had ample opportunity to know that the data was helpful.

We have had occasion during the year to deal officially with one case of piracy involving a charge made by one member against another. Unofficially we were able to deal with several instances of this kind, which did not reach a stage necessitating formal charges.

With respect to the Mutual Adjustment Bureau of the Cloth and Garment Trades, it should be stated that its capacity for service in our market was of course established some years ago, but it is gratifying beyond the hopes of those most enthusiastic for such an institution to observe the steady march of the bureau and the expanded position it occupies in the market, a fact which is the more gratifying because there is cumulative and unmistakable evidence that this is equally appreciated by those to whom we sell.

J. J. Nevins, Secretary-Treasurer, American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers

Direct Contact

It should be stated that from the point of view of your officers a great deal more is to be gained from the establishment of a direct contact between themselves and the general membership than has heretofore been possible in the organization as it existed. With this in mind the office of field secretary has been created and Herbert E. Peabody appointed to it. It is to be accepted as a foregone conclusion that Mr. Peabody's efforts to establish an active contact between association headquarters and the general membership will succeed and the extent to which, through these efforts he will be able to post the general membership in detail as to association activities must redound to the mutual benefit of the members and the association.

This report could of course be made more lengthy by an elaboration of the matters herein referred to but the indications are that lengthy detailed reports are not desired and our effort has therefore been to confine the report to a simple statement of committees appointed and matters dealt with.

Address of Field Secretary

By Herbert E. Peabody

IN my new job as field secretary of this association, excluding those plants belonging to the American Woolen Co., I have recently visited nearly all of the woolen manufacturers in Maine and New Hampshire, members and non-members, a few in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—have held group meetings in Worcester, Pittsfield and Philadelphia, and talked with as many New York sales agents as time would permit. It is my intention, as soon as it can be done, to visit with all those mills and sales agents remaining, whether they be members or non-members of this association.

Because of the fact that in Maine and New Hampshire, the mills are widely scattered, individual visits to each plant are necessary, but where a sufficient number are localized, group meetings are organized to be held in the nearest large center.

To the group meetings so far held has been carried the message of the association's many and diverse activities, and interesting discussion of those activities, and other subjects common to all, and relating to the industry has followed. Because of the more intimate atmosphere afforded by a small gathering, discussion has been frank and consequently helpful.

Not only has each of these groups proposed additional meetings for the near future, but a most constructive suggestion has been made by all of them that at their next meetings, the sales agents of those mills which are to be present, be also invited to attend. This, in my judgment, will go far toward breaking down the time-worn traditional prejudice which has existed between mills and the New York sales market ever since the days of the old line commission houses. It will afford opportunity to exchange information and viewpoints in a manner that has never previously existed.

Additional group meetings are being organized, and it is the present plan to have each group select its own representative, or key-man, who in turn will become a member of a group composed exclusively of these key-men, which group in some manner yet to be determined will be tied into the association, so as to bring it directly into contact with the Executive Committee, thus giving the latter the benefit of such contact with all its informative possibilities, and the key-men themselves opportunity to exchange their various local viewpoints with each other.

Important Viewpoints Developed

Those mills and sales agents so far visited constitute a fair cross-section of the industry, and also undoubtedly an average consensus of opinion. Therefore, it is interesting to note the following facts which almost invariably appeared:

That the need of vigorous steps to ameliorate certain present conditions is imperative.

That an association is the proper vehicle through which to work.

That the textile manufacturers, as a whole, are self-designated as a "hard boiled bunch"—having but little communication one with another, and less confidence.

That wonderful results can be accomplished if the industry *could* be gotten together.

But, without exception, all were skeptical of such an accomplishment.

Although, each one was willing to admit that if others took pattern from themselves, all would be well.

But the one notable fact, universally apparent, is that all were thinking along almost exactly the same lines, talking so much alike as to frequently use the same expressions, and yet entirely as individuals—never collectively. This is not only in itself a severe commentary upon our attitude as an industry, but it furnishes one of the basic reasons for the existence of many of its evils.

It is true that the American business idea is based on individual action, but if in the process of time, and changing conditions, burdensome and wasteful abuses are thrust upon an industry through lack of mutual confidence, and collective action, then

it is equally true that the present American business idea is to cooperate for self-interest and protection.

The fundamental basis of all business is confidence, and confidence begets cooperation, which, once established, becomes a positive business builder. Are we of this industry to think of ourselves as of a different species, unable to put aside distrust, jealousy, smugness, and secretiveness on such subjects as are of common interest?

Major Abuses of Industry

The woolen manufacturer of today encounters three major abuses which appear in the sale and delivery of his merchandise:

1. Unfair and disastrous competition of those ignorant of actual costs and sales methods.
2. Pirating of fabrics and styles for purposes of underselling.
3. Abuse of contract by buyer or seller.

Unfair competition: No machinery has as yet been set up to deal with this, and probably none can ever be that will operate to a full measure of success. However, the situation is not entirely hopeless, for the experience of other trade organizations has shown it to be helpful to circulate educational propaganda that knowledge of actual costs is essential, and that no business can long exist which does not obtain a reasonable profit for its product.

Piracy: Our association has set up machinery which has been fairly successful, but it seems to be as impossible to entirely stamp out this market evil as for the police to totally stamp out crime. Both pirating and underselling, however, not only inevitably bring about their own ultimate undoing, but can be subjected to still further pressure by the operation of the collective moral force of a unified association, working under a code of ethics endorsed by actual practice; this would have a tremendous influence on both practices, and for piracy "teeth" are supplied by the power of expulsion.

Abuse of contract by buyer or seller: Here we have a totally different situation. The experiences had by other trade associations which have become closely unified, indicate a clear roadway, with the signboards of direction already in place. The corrective remedies not only lie largely in your hands but can be immediately applied. It merely requires genuine cooperation.

What Association Can Do

If the association members will genuinely and actively cooperate in practice, and agree upon collective action, it can at once do the following things:

Set up a code of ethics.
Set up a code of practice.
Employ its existing Arbitration Board,
Employ its Trade Dispute Committee,
Employ the Mutual Adjustment Bureau.
Put behind them all a legal background, which, coupled with the power of discipline, would supply "teeth" where necessary.

A code of ethics, based largely upon the Golden Rule, evolved upon a plane that will appeal to the membership majority, can be profitably applied to this industry, and experience of others has demonstrated its effectiveness. For those of you who are disposed to be skeptical or scornful of such a statement, there is the evidence given by the recent exhaustive survey of trade associations of the United States, made under the auspices of the National Distribution Conference. This shows that 67 of the most successful trade associations of other industries have established a code of ethics, and they pay tribute to its influence as a powerful factor in their accomplishments.

The same survey shows that of the same number of trade associations, 43 have adopted a uniform code of practice toward cancellations, return of goods and similar abuses, with highly beneficial results, and other associations are in the process of doing so.

A code of ethics is a public declaration, in concrete form, of the ethical aims of an industry, and enunciates the rules which should govern the member's relations and attitude toward the Government, the public, each other, and the customer.

The theory of the standard code of practice is that where non-existent, "opportunity is given for either party to a transaction to misinterpret the meaning of its details, or on the basis of an alleged misunderstanding, to attempt dishonestly to evade responsibility for his own injudicious commitments as buyer or seller."

Now, no movement will ever be 100% successful, nor will we accomplish Utopia, but if a genuine collective effort was made to put these two codes into daily practice by this association, do you not, as thinking men, feel they would go far toward lessening many of the evils now so prevalent?

Your Executive Committee has already authorized the codification of practices, and this will be issued to the members in pamphlet form as soon as the committee appointed for the purpose completes its labors; it is hoped that eventually this pamphlet may become a manual for the guidance of manufacturers, sales agents and salesmen.

With the two existing association activities — Arbitration Board and Trade Dispute Committee, and the association participation in the Mutual Adjustment Bureau—you are more or less familiar, but it is again necessary to call to your attention that only by sincere cooperation, can these be made to approach real effectiveness.

Splendid work has been accomplished by the Trade Dispute Committee, but even greater accomplishment can be effected if you can bring about a legal background such as that to which President Francis has referred—to put "teeth" into decisions where the Committee's recommendations fail.

Arbitration was recommended, and has been successfully practiced by this association long before it became a subject of general acceptance.

The Mutual Adjustment Bureau should be better understood, and its operation become more familiarized to you. Not only should the bureau be more generally used for the self-interest of the members, but it should be encouraged in its progress toward that which is sadly needed in the market,—a bureau of standardization to which reference should be compulsory in all merchandise disputes.

It has been suggested that the present scope of the Bureau's activities be enlarged to include all angles to a merchandise dispute, so that when goods were found to be regular, the enforcement of the delivery could be accomplished through arbitration of such other matters relating to the contract as might be contested. To do this would require the consent of the bureau directorate to such necessary changes in its by-laws as would meet the purpose; it is felt, however, that such changes would simplify the present procedure, and tremendously abet the effectiveness of the bureau and the Arbitration Committee.

The American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has been in existence since 1906, and during that period its successive officers have set up the machinery deemed most likely to assist the members in conducting their individual businesses. It is a high tribute to those officers, past and present, to note that aside from establishing a code of ethics and some minor exceptions, they have covered every other activity formulated by the most successful trade associations of the country.

Action Necessary

With this fact in mind, isn't it about time the members of the association aroused themselves to the necessity and advantages of using its machinery for their own self-interest? Either this association means something to you, or it does not. Either it is a serious matter, to be treated as such, or it is not. Your appointed officers give abundantly of time taken from their own work, but they can only go so far, or accomplish only so much, as you, by cooperation, will enable them to do.

Verbal assent, without deeds, means nothing, and gets nowhere. Agreement, without practice, is an idle gesture. Are you not, as members, about ready to forsake this inactive state, and by participation, cooperation, and collective action, vitalize this instrument of yours into a living, potent force for the regeneration of this industry, and a corrective of its evils?

Position and Prospects of Wool

By Sir James A. M. Elder

I FEEL highly honored at being invited to address you today on a subject which is of such vast importance to so many countries and to all of us here. A study of wool conditions is at all times of intense interest, especially so at this time in view of the recent vicissitudes through which producers and users alike have passed. The extraordinary fluctuations during the past few years have in a large measure been due to war and post-war conditions. Now the situation seems to be clearing and we should be better able today to appraise the position. At the same time recent events should teach us all a lesson. While fairly reliable figures of wool production are obtainable, the fact that it has been found impossible to estimate consumption accurately to some extent discounts their value. It is beyond man's capacity therefore to reach conclusions that are absolutely reliable. Let us nevertheless study the position as we find it.

Wool Production Data

The world's wool production appears to be increasing. The 1924 figures were 4% better than 1923. There is still much leeway to make up.

The aggregate production pre-war was...	**3,231,477,000 lbs.**
In 1924 it was.....	**2,836,539,000 lbs.**
A reduction of.....	**394,938,000 lbs.**

which is a drop of 12% in the eleven years.

In this connection it is well to remember that B. A. W. R. A. stocks, the last of which were sold in May last year, represented an increase of 10% to the world's production in each of the three and a half years immediately preceding that date.

The Australian Quota

The pastoral industry of Australia is the leading factor in the wealth of the Commonwealth; it represents 26% of the total production of the country, and is 40% of the total exports.

The world's pre-war yearly wool production was about.....	**3,200,000,000 lbs.**
The world's average of the last three years was about....	**2,750,000,000 lbs.**
The average clip in Australia since 1918-19 was	**625,000,000 lbs.**

which is nearly 23% of the world's total.

It must be borne in mind that from the American point of view, Australia is very much more important than those figures indicate, for the reason that she produces mostly merino wool, the quality of which cannot be surpassed from any part of the world, and which constitutes the bulk of the Australian wool purchased by America.

During the fiscal years 1921 to 1925 inclusive, the United States of America took from Australia by direct and indirect shipment, the following percentages of Australia's total wool exports:

Fiscal year	Total Australian exports of Wool	Total U. S. A. imports of Australian Wool	Per centage
	Pounds	*Pounds*	
1921.....	486,024,000	58,437,000	12.0
1922.....	819,279,000	32,110,000	3.9
1923.....	711,097,000	102,991,000	14.4
1924.....	531,300,000	41,490,000	7.8
1925.....	535,374,000	42,994,000	8.0
Average for the last 5 years...	3,083,074,000	278,022,000	9.01

Situation in America

There are four leading factors that

militate against the public consumption of wool in America.

Central Heating: The great bulk of the American people live where they must have some kind of warmth in order to exist. Artificial heat has always been necessary throughout the greater part of America. Today, however, the position is something very different to what it was. Instead of the sparse and limited methods of earlier years the system has become omnipotent and universal. It is now used everywhere in houses, hotels and offices, in churches and schools, in places of public entertainment; in subways, in automobiles, and in all other possible places. The inside temperature in the colder months is that of mid-summer, not in certain places, but everywhere. Americans live in a summer temperature no matter what the season of the year.

This is not mere expediency; it is an actual necessity. Why? Has the human system changed so that it demands this continuous warmth? I think not; there must be some other reason.

Let us consider the remarkable revolution in all things that comprise a woman's wardrobe. What a complete change has taken place in recent years! Compare the dress of the woman of today with that of a quarter of a century ago. To a large extent wool has disappeared as even a component part of her personal outfit. The woman of today, no matter whether she be a lady of leisure or one who earns her daily bread by the fruit of her labors, is a thing apart from her prototype of a quarter of a century ago. Heavy garments have gone. And so the delicately clad and elegant woman of the present time must have other means of warmth and so high temperature by universal heating has become a vital necessity.

Central heating has come to stay, as the present fashions in women's clothing are likely to remain as they are. Then what of us mere men? What has happened to our clothing in connection with this central heating? We have had perforce to follow the lead of the ladies. A temperature of 70 degrees or over does not permit of the wearing of the old style of clothes by men and so the weight of men's clothing has also materially decreased.

And thus we find in a large proportion of the population a very definite and real falling off in the wool consumption which is by no means balanced by the heavier outdoor top-coat being worn. It is to be noted also that fur has to a large extent taken the place of wool in the ladies' top-coats of today.

Pyramiding of Manufacturing Costs

Wool, from its raw state until it is finally sold to the consuming public, passes through a number of different hands. The more there are of these, the more is the cost of the finished article increased.

It is impossible for me to ascertain, even in round figures, the total charges on wool from its arrival in the raw state until it is sold in the shape of clothing to the customer. This much can be said, however, that as far as possible, each one concerned in the process of manufacture and construction has endeavoured, and in many cases succeeded, in retaining his old ratio of profit. In view of the enormously increased cost of the finished article, this represents a very large sum of money.

The average pre-war price to the retailer of a low-grade suit of woolen clothes was $12.50; this suit was sold to the customer at $18.50—representing a profit to the retailer of $6—or 48%. In 1925 the average price to the retailer of a similar suit is $21.50; this suit is sold to the customer at $32.50—a profit to the retailer of $11 or 51%.

The profit pre-war on a better-class suit was $18.50 or 86% and in 1925 the profit on this suit is $25, or 77%.

Thus the price for the suit of clothes to the buyer has been greatly increased, a very important factor in public consumption.

The value or cost of the raw wool in a suit of American clothing is impossible to ascertain, but I can give you some reliable and instructive information regarding an Australian suit. The estimated weight of raw and greasy wool in an average all-wool suit of clothes manufactured in Australia is 6 1/3 lbs. The cost of this wool during the last four years was:

1921	12s. 8d.	or	$3 07
1922	12s.	or	2 91
1923	15s. 10d.	or	3 84
1924	19s.	or	4 60
1925	14s. 3d.	or	3 45

It will therefore be realized that the cost of the raw wool when compared with the price of the finished article is relatively small.

Changes in Clothing Industry

Some three years, or more, ago there was a bad slump in all merchandise in this country and much money was lost in the clothing trade. Since then a subtle change appears to have taken place. There is not the same speculative buying as used to obtain. The storekeeper is pursuing a much more conservative course; he is not anticipating the demand, but almost waits for the demand before he covers his necessary supply. And so with the manufacturer of the "hand-me-downs;" he has not the same ever-ready outlet; he too is buying from hand to mouth. The "jobber" who used to bulk largely in the scheme of things is not so much in evidence.

The altered attitude on the part of the storekeeper is having its reaction on the woolen manufacturer. He is carrying a greater financial burden than he used to do, and it would appear that this condition is likely to last. A readjustment is in my opinion bound to take place, with, I venture to say, a relative reduction in the intermediate profits, and therefore possibly a reduction in the price to the consumer.

Influence of Automobile

I estimate that there are registered in the United States of America at the present time over 20,000,000 motor-cars and trucks, the latter being 14% of the total. This is over three millions more than telephone instruments actually in use at the present time. There are four and a half millions of radio receiving sets. It is estimated that 75% to 80% of the motor-cars have been bought on the time-payment system, and a similarly large proportion of the radio sets. In these two luxuries, or necessities of life, whichever one may choose to consider them, a huge credit system has eventuated, involving a payment by the individual, of a new expenditure additional to his ordinary every-day out-goings. What is the effect of this new additional expenditure on his every-day life? It is reasonable to suggest that he is saving in certain directions in order to meet his new obligations. One of the things he is saving on is his clothing, and, to a lesser degree perhaps, that of his wife and children. Not that he is parsimonious, but merely that he has to be more careful, or less lavish, than he used to be. As regards the effect of the use of the radio in the home, I believe that the American is going out much less than he did, and so there is not the same necessity for party clothes.

Favorable Factors

Having dealt with what may be described as the unfavorable factors, let us now turn to those that are favorable to the interests of woolen manufacturers in this country.

1. *American Prosperity.*—Due to a continuance of good harvests, and good prices, the United States is enjoying unparalleled prosperity. Money is abundant, not only because of this, but because of other things. Industry is prosperous and expanding, construction work of all kinds is booming, money is circulating freely throughout the country and is being invested throughout the world in increasing quantity. Exports are advancing, the wealth of America is gaining, not only in the aggregate, but individually; the whole country is sharing in the general prosperity.

2. *Immigration.*—The restricted Quota Law came into force July 1, 1924. For the fiscal year 1925, the first year of the Quota Law, the number of immigrants admitted to this country was 294,000. For the preceding fiscal year the number of immigrants who entered was 706,000. This shows a drop of 58%. An examination of the immigration and emigration statistics reveals the fact that more people permanently left America in 1924-25 for Greece, Italy, Portugal, Jugoslavia, Spain, Japan, and China than came to America from these countries for the purpose of permanent residence.

In view of the general activity and this decreased immigration, it is reasonable to suggest that wages will increase and that therefore the American wage-earner will have even more money to spend.

3. *The Increase in the Population.*—This is a factor which has a most important bearing on the situation. There are now 112,000,000 people in this country, and the natural increase is about 1.2% annually. To this must be added the net immigration over emigration, .3—a total of 1.5% per annum. There is at hand therefore an ever expanding market which to a large measure is protected in the interests of the American growers and manufacturers.

Australian Selling Methods

I have no hesitation whatever in testifying that the wool trade of Australia is conducted in a manner reflecting credit on all those associated with the business. The methods employed are clear and above board. It is a trade of which Australia is proud, not only because of its great value, but because it is clean.

The great bulk of the Australian clip is sold through the agency of the various wool-selling brokers in Australia. This suits buyers as they naturally prefer to deal with an association which controls the situation rather than with a number of conflicting interests. A portion of it is consigned for sale in England. Thirty years ago only about half of the clip was sold in Australia. During recent years from 85% to 90% of the clip has been disposed of there. The method employed is mostly by selling through the medium of public auctions. These auctions are conducted openly; the wool is sold publicly to the highest bidder. A good deal of private buying also takes place.

The Australian Carry-Over

The action of the Australian Wool Brokers in the cancellation of the public sales last May was completely justified by the dictates precedent of business considerations and of common sense. The quantity involved was some half-million bales, or 24% of the entire Australian clip.

In 1920-21 series of sales 539,000 bales or 36% of the clip, were left unsold at the end of the series. These were carried over to the following series when, as in the present case, the wool was quickly cleared along with the clip of that year. When compared with B. A. W. R. A. wool last year's carry-over was but a small thing.

It would have been contrary to all business principles and a distinct betrayal of the interests of both the owners of the wool in question and of those who had bought at very high prices to have allowed the sacrifice to continue. Had this unwise course been pursued much greater disaster would have befallen those so concerned, and the greater disaster would have been experienced by the buyers. Therefore I say the course taken by the Australian Wool Brokers was plain common sense.

European and Eastern Position

There is no doubt in my mind that the improvement in the economic conditions in Europe will help the future of wool materially. In woolen manufacturing Great Britain, France, and Germany are yet behind, Russia is much behind, but there has been an

extraordinary advance in the Italian imports which now stand at 72,000,000 lbs., as compared with 1913—26,000,000 lbs.

General Conclusions

Summing up the position from the world's point of view I would venture to make the following observations:

It has been seen that the production of world's wool is on the increase. In view of the better prices obtainable and the possibility of a more steady market, it seems reasonable to expect that a further increase is likely. Demand will create the supply.

Australia can be made to vastly increase her number of sheep, and in my opinion in the near future she will be carrying many more millions than now. There are many factors at work there, amongst which I will name the more important:

1. More scientific breeding and an increased weight of fleece.
2. More intensified conservation of food stuffs.
3. The spread of railroads which enables ready transportation and gives confidence to breeders to carry larger flocks.
4. More irrigation.
5. Scientific and universal use of the great flow of artesian water which will open up fresh country.
6. The prospect of reasonable profit in wool-growing.

There has been quite a notable revival in the wool markets of Europe, America and Australia. It would seem as if this revival is based on a fairly general view that the large surplus stocks of raw wool in the hands of the traders which were supposed to exist at the end of last year and throughout the early months of this year have either been absorbed, or never existed.

I think that a period of steadily improving trade may be looked for because of the following reasons:

1. There are no heavy stocks in the hands of manufacturers or speculators.
2. Austrialian carry-over from last clip has all disappeared.
3. No accumulation of present production is likely to occur, because of better demand and the ready disposal that is taking place as stocks are offered because of better prices.
4. An improved trade position in the United Kingdom.
5. The general prosperity in the U. S. A.
6. The potential reconstruction of the economic position in Europe and the stabilization of exchange.
7. The resulting release of money for National and private enterprises.

Although production is increasing and although prices are likely to remain profitable for the growers, such increase has a long way to go before it can take the place of the increase in wool supplies of 1921 to 1924 which the B. A. W. R. A. stocks represented.

But a good healthy, consumptive demand is more important to manufacturers than a good supply of wool. That good demand has put in an appearance again in America and I feel convinced it is not a mere transient.

New Stimuli for Clothing Sales

By William Goldman

SIR ROBERT HORNE, former Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, who was in New York this fall attending the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference at Washington, on sailing for home said that the United States was in the most prosperous condition in the history of the country and was likely to remain so. "I have visited America frequently," said Sir Robert, "but I have never before seen the real prosperity there is to-day in every form of business industry and trade. This is not confined to the wealthy classes but extends to everyone so far as I can judge. Everybody in this country has money, from the banker to the bootblack. It is wonderful, and I can see nothing that can stop it."

Look back 25 or 30 years to conditions then prevailing. Most of you recall the free silver movement of 1896 and 1900, and likewise the Middle-of-the-Road Populist agitation which swept the country at that time. You recall the vast number of poor people in those days and the widespread discontent with economic and political conditions. The quiet revolution that has been going on during that quarter century is just as great as any revolution the world has ever seen. And this revolution has been in the acquisition of corporate wealth by millions of our people in contradistinction to the limited number who possessed it thirty years ago.

The American Telegraph & Telephone Co. has 345,000 stockholders. Our railroad and industrial corporations have amazing lists showing how widely these great properties are owned by the people. The public utility companies under the customer ownership plan have more than a million stockholders. Millions of our citizens are owners of government bonds. We have 64 billions of life insurance in force, carried by 46 million policyholders.

We have nine billions of dollars on deposit in the savings banks, owned by nearly 15 millions of depositors. Twelve million people own their own homes, which represents a potential family population of approximately 50 million individuals.

Our Own Industry

But as we look these facts in the face we bring ourselves to a contemplative examination of our own businesses—the woolen and clothing trades. Are we getting our reasonable share of this prosperity, and if not what is the reason?

Things look better for us since the 1st of October, and the outlook for next year is certainly more encouraging. But practically for 2½ years prior to that when the country as a whole was prosperous there was much idle machinery in the woolen and worsted trade.

Your industry has of course suffered from the loss of much of the suit business in the women's wear trade and the popularity of silk dresses. It has suffered to a small extent from competition with the knit goods trade in both men's and women's wear, and has likewise suffered from conditions that have adversely affected the men's clothing trade.

About three weeks ago I was asked to attend a conference of woolen men called by a special committee of your association to consider the question of whether or not the woolen trade might profitably undertake a publicity campaign to promote the sale of woolens "made in America." I called attention at that meeting to the fact that many manufacturers had found their original adventure into foreign merchandise an unprofitable one, and that to-day outside of the goods used by merchant tailors not over 2 or 3% of the ready-made clothing is made of foreign woolens, and that in my opinion the percentage is likely to remain small. Only the highest grade houses can buy these foreign goods, especially since the return to the gold standard by England, and even they only in comparatively moderate quantities.

We have nothing to fear from foreign competition. The solution of our problem lies at home. I told these gentlemen at the conference that I should like the privilege of taking up the subject of increased distribution, and offering an alternative suggestion when I addressed the woolen manufacturers at today's meeting.

Installment Buying

There is a widespread belief in the minds of many careful observers in the clothing industry that the huge volume of installment or deferred payment plan business carried on by other industries has diverted money away from the purchase of wearing apparel.

It has been variously estimated that the volume of this deferred payment business in the country is somewhere between three and five billions of dollars annually. We started generations ago with the building and loan organizations. Thereafter the furniture trades began to sell furniture and pianos on installment. Then the automobile trade went into the business on a huge scale and created their own finance company. Independent finance concerns were organized to handle installment payments generally, and there are now some 1600 of them operating in the United States. Something over 65% of the automobiles of the country are sold on the deferred payment plan. Other industries have adopted the method over recent years, such as stoves, heating plants, laundry machinery, rugs and carpets, jewelry, radios, talking machines, sewing machines, safes, house furnishings and hardware utilities, musical instruments, silverware, typewriters and books.

Let me say that while this great deferred payment or installment movement has been developing in a great number of large industries, there has been quite a different movement, exactly opposite in character, that has been making great strides. That opposite movement is the tremendous growth of the exclusive cash stores and the cash-and-carry stores which are doing a huge volume of business today. It used to be the rule to run up a bill at the corner grocery which was paid once a month. Today the chain stores and the cash-and-carry stores have driven the old corner grocery out of business.

The development of these cash stores does not indicate alone that there are a great many thrifty people in this country, something that will always be the case, but it shows likewise that even those people that will buy the articles running into money on the installment plan are disposed on the other hand to shop around a lot for the things that involve a small expenditure of money.

The average clothier therefore selling a general line of medium and better grade clothing has had the installment business as his competitor on the one hand and the chain store on the other, and for the past two or three years he likewise had the competition of the direct-to-the-consumer business, which grew rapidly for a time but has apparently passed its zenith, as is indicated by the fact that the larger concerns in this business are all turning to the chain store as the solution of their problem. The direct-to-the-consumer method has obvious drawbacks and difficulties in its path.

On Feb. 24 of this year at Rochester, at a meeting of the New York State Retail Clothiers' Association, it was first proposed in a public way, so far as my knowledge goes, that the clothing trade should not sit idly by and see the money diverted to other industries but should itself begin the sale of clothing on the deferred payment plan. It was suggested that the clothing industry meet these other industries on their own ground and provide the same facilities to get our share of the business.

By April 1, a Western clothing manufacturer of great prominence introduced the 10-payment plan into the clothing trade—the consumer to pay 20% of the purchase price in cash and the balance in ten equal installments. In other words, a $10.00 cash installment on a $50.00 suit and $4.00 a week for ten weeks—the goods to be sold under this plan to be the same price as for cash. The purchaser signs a chattel mortgage sales contract including a confession of judgment for unpaid sums remaining at maturity.

The movement gathered rapid impetus, and by now the plan has been adopted by one of the largest clothing stores in the country, by a chain of large department stores and by hundreds of retailers consisting of clothiers and apparel and department

stores. The movement has been so rapid and the results in some instances so much better than had been anticipated, that it is now a big and vital topic in the retail end of the clothing industry.

I want it distinctly understood that I am not discussing the question of whether this whole installment movement is economically sound or not. We are dealing with a new method of distribution that has come to play a large role in American business and I want only to consider dispassionately this method of distribution as applied to the retail clothing industry.

This 10-payment plan differs from the deferred payment business of the industries that are using it so extensively in that it seeks to furnish its service to the consumer without added charge, whereas other industries not only charge but actually make money out of the financing.

Now in business you can't give something for nothing, and there is no use trying to fool ourselves in thinking that we can. Regardless of the 10-payment plan, if a retailer materially increases the percentage of his credit business in relation to his total volume, his expense of doing business runs up through risk of loss and loss of interest.

The business is going to be drawn largely from the younger men in the industrial classes who find it difficult to lay their hands on $50 or $60 at one time for the purchase of a better quality and better style suit of clothes, which has caused many of these young men to get by with a smaller expenditure, and is perhaps largely accountable for the drift towards lower priced clothing.

While certain stores can secure temporary advantages and temporary large increases in business, it is my firm conviction that when the first flush of enthusiasm over the introduction of this method into the clothing trade has waned, that the maximum volume of deferred payment business compared with the total volume of the clothing industry as a whole may not exceed 15%, and then only after some years of development. It may and obviously will of course form a large percentage or nearly all of the business of certain individual stores who purposely and definitely go out for this sort of business.

Stores retaining the old system are not going to sit idly by and let their business be taken away from them. They are going to reach out for a large percentage of the cash and good charge business of the town, and it is easily conceivable that they can get it, because the store that builds up an overwhelming percentage of deferred payment business must eventually and without question increase its markup, placing it at a disadvantage as against the cash and charge store. I want to go further and say that I believe that the store that does set out definitely for a large percentage of the deferred payment business is making a mistake, because it will eventually substitute a more expensive system of distribution for its present system.

One retailer in a large city is adopting the plan with the intention of not advertising it in the public press at all, but offering the service through a large mailing list to men of the industrial class.

I can see a very definite value in this plan if it is properly and sensibly handled by those retailers who may wish to take it up. If they will at all times maintain a proper sense of proportion, not overstress this business, utilize it for the purpose for which it was intended — namely, that of attracting young men in the industrial classes and enabling them to buy good clothing instead of cheap clothing and to buy clothes when they need them — it will have permanent value to them.

To sum it all up, I don't think the 10-payment plan has any aspects that would justify men in thinking that it is ultimately going to bring about a revolutionary change in the clothing business. It isn't going to do anything of the kind. When we've had a year or two's experience behind us we'll probably learn that it has resulted in something like a 5% net increase in the whole volume of clothing business in the country. And much of this increase will come as the result of men buying better goods rather than an increase in unit consumption.

If my estimate of the ultimate probable volume of this business is correct, and likewise the number of consumers that will resort to this plan, it is obvious that the clothing trade will have to find some other method of reaching the balance of the consumers of clothing of the country.

A New Activity

And this brings me to the concluding aspect of this theme on which I address you to-day, because a method has been evolved by the clothing industry to increase general distribution, and I want before closing to make a brief reference to it. And it is necessary that I should tell you something first of the sponsorship of the movement.

The National Association of Retail Clothiers at the beginning of this year decided to establish a new class of membership to be known as Associate Member in the Educational and Service Division. These members were to be made up of manufacturers in all branches of the men's and boys' apparel trades. They were to pay dues as associate members in this division and enjoy all of the benefits that might accrue. These benefits were to be in the direction of the promotion of the welfare of the industry in every avenue through which it might properly be promoted. A great many manufacturers of wearing apparel immediately became associate members, and it was determined that there should be created out of this membership an Industry Committee composed of 18 manufacturers representing all branches of the apparel trades, and 18 representative retailers from all sections of the country. And to this Industry Committee was to be delegated the working out of all important projects that had for their object the improvement of conditions in or the welfare of the men's wear industry.

This Industry Committee met in Chicago late in October for the first time, and three notable undertakings were launched at its first session. The first of these was the establishment of a National Arbitration Bureau for the Apparel Trades on a plan that had been previously worked out by a sub-committee, and such a bureau will begin to function almost immediately and will undertake to handle any controversy arising between buyer and seller in any branch of the industry. The need for this bureau has been felt for many years. Its establishment was in itself a great achievement.

The second notable accomplishment of this Industry Committee at its first session was the creation of a Bureau on Trade Practices, which bureau is to deal with the entire question of cancellations and returns on the part of the retailers, defaulted deliveries and substitutions on the part of the manufacturers, and other cognate subjects. This bureau is to have its own administrative head, is to devote itself exclusively to these matters, and is to function twelve months in the year in an effort to deal with the great trade abuses that have played such havoc with the industry. It has always been understood that a comparatively small minority of the trade on both sides has been responsible for most of the trouble in the industry.

Publicity Campaign

Now the third great project of the Industry Committee which was unanimously approved at this session was one that had its origin with the retailers, who had done a great deal of laboratory work in connection with the project before they presented it to a sub-committee of both manufacturers and retailers to study before bringing it to the Industry Committee, and this was the proposal to initiate a great program to sell "Clothes Consciousness" to the American people. Nearly two years ago the retailers began their experiments in this direction under the slogan of "Dress Well and Succeed," and in a number of cities and towns in the country the possibility of arousing the interest of men and women, in men's attire, of the relation of success in life to correct clothes and good appearance, was put to the acid test.

Let me cite just one instance to illustrate what I mean. In the city of Los Angeles, Calif., a fund of $35,000 was raised among the retailers of that city to promote locally the "Dress Well and Succeed" campaign. To show you what a valuation the retailers of that city put upon this movement I will say that the three leading retail clothiers of the town each contributed $3,000 toward that testing-out process. The retailers on the Industry Committee were able to point to a number of examples of this kind, but I need only refer to the Los Angeles experiment to illustrate the matter. While the retailers of Los Angeles spent $35,000 they were actually buying several times that much publicity, because as was pointed out it was not so much what was directly devoted to buying space as the enormous amount of general publicity that was secured without cost, in every conceivable way.

The plan therefore that was presented at this first meeting of the Industry Committee was for a great nationwide campaign to cover a period of three years, and contemplating the expenditure of one million to one and one-half million dollars per year to be devoted to selling "Clothes Consciousness" to the men of this country. It is a plan that has had three years of study and experimentation behind it. I haven't the time to tell you of the media that will be used for developing this campaign, because it would not be confined to the press, magazines, moving pictures, radio, lectures and style shows, educational and college work, but every conceivable method would be employed to put "Clothes Consciousness" across to the American people. And it is expected that many times as much publicity can be secured annually in this direction as is actually expended in securing it.

I take it that most of you have heard how many industries have conducted campaigns along similar lines. Some 28 industries were investigated in connection with this program. For example, I presume that "Say It With Flowers" of the horticulturists and the "Save the Surface" campaign of the paint and varnish trade, are known to practically all of you.

Another organization whose representative spoke before the Industry Committee, in which there are only 100 manufacturers in the trade, has been so successful in this work that it is now appropriating three million dollars annually towards sales promotion on behalf of the industry, of which however only one-fourth is devoted to publicity. And all of these trades have given testimony to the remarkable results achieved by these undertakings.

Such a movement in our trade would have free of all cost to it, the services of the leading advertising men and sales managers in the clothing field, both retail and wholesale, who would act as an advisory committee in the formulation of the campaign.

A million and a half is a great sum to raise, but it is to take in both manufacturers and retailers in every branch of the industry and dealing with every sort of men's apparel.

Cooperation Invited

At the first session of the Industry Committee in Chicago it was voted unanimously to enlarge the committee so as to include a representative of the wool goods manufacturers and

another representative of the worsted manufacturers, not only because it was hoped to interest the woolen manufacturers in this campaign, but because it was realized that the representation of woolen manufacturers on the Industry Committee was essential in completing the cycle of distribution. That each branch of the trade had many problems that were inseparably interwoven with those of the other branches.

There was a time when woolen manufacturers and clothing manufacturers and retailers each considered that there was a certain antagonism between the aims and aspirations of the other. As a matter of fact there never was the slightest justification for this aloofness. The woolen manufacturers suffer from the handicap that they are not the final distributors of their own product. They have a very keen interest indeed in any plan that seeks to increase the distribution of clothing or the promotion of the welfare of the clothing trades. And likewise the clothing trades need the cooperation and advice of the representatives of the woolen trades in meeting many of their problems.

A movement like this "Dress Well and Succeed" movement is actually forced upon the clothing industry as a defensive measure. I have illustrated to you in my talk to-day what a large bid was being made by the many industries that used the deferred payment plan for a share of the individual or family dollar. Gradually trade after trade not in the deferred payment class has come to take up this question of promoting its own interests, so that they would likewise have a share in that dollar. And as I see the problem to-day the clothing trade has no other alternative but to proceed with a campaign of this kind.

It is my great privilege as a member of the Industry Committee not only to invite your active cooperation as members of the Educational and Service Division of the Retailers' Association but to have you make common cause with the other two branches of the trade in every undertaking that has for its object the welfare or sound progress of all.

High Tuberculosis Rate

Textile Men Should Help in Christmas Seal Sale

The textile industry is still, unfortunately, toward the top of the list for the large number of tuberculosis deaths which occur among its operatives. Americans are a healthier people today than they were 20 years ago, thanks to science and the never ceasing educational work of health organizations, which have made it possible for us to understand the laws of hygiene and to apply them to our own lives. But much still remains to be done, especially in industry.

Enlightened employers and labor organizations deserve a great deal of credit for the improved health of workers. Through their efforts, exhaust fans, well ventilated work rooms, and welfare work have been introduced in a great many plants. In the textile industry, however, of all the men who died, 22% were victims of tuberculosis and of the women 35.5%. And the contrast between the hazards of weaving, spinning and allied ocupations can be readily understood, when one compares those high figures with those among farmers and farm laborers where the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis is 9.7; among housewives and housekeepers it is 12.0.

The factors which help to cause the disease are continual indoor work, lack of exercise, insufficient rest and speeding. These gradually lower the resistance to it. In addition, in the textile industry there is the constant inhalation of fine dust particles which irritate the delicate lung tissue. Workshops ought to be so equipped that the latter is minimized, and workers should learn that everyone must have at least eight hours sleep, three nourishing meals a day, and a certain amount of physical exercise in order to keep well. A mill hand once remarked to a welfare worker that he could not afford to walk to and from the factory because he wore out too much shoe leather. "It only costs ten cents a day to ride" he said. There are no figures to show how great a distance one can walk before wearing out ten cents worth of shoe leather, but these are not necessary. It is safe to assume that the money saved in doctor's fees and by slim pay envelopes because of illness is far greater in the long run.

Buy Christmas Seals

The National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,500 affiliated organizations are again conducting their annual Christmas seal sale beginning Dec. 1. One of the purposes of the campaign is to teach the public how to remain fit and thus prevent not only tuberculosis but other serious ailments. Every Christmas seal that you buy helps in this great work.

American Rambouillet Assn. Meets

Annual Meeting Centers on Celebration of Russia's Purchase of Rambouillet Sheep in This Country

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE annual meeting and reunion of the American Rambouillet Association was held on Wednesday night, Dec. 2, at Shuberts Inn. This meeting was especially significant in that it was also held to celebrate the purchase of $330,000 worth of Rambouillet sheep by representatives of the Russian Government. The officials making this purchase were M. S. Ivanoff and M. F. Pereferkovitsh. This dinner and meeting were given largely in honor of these gentlemen. Unfortunately neither of them could attend, but Russia was represented by other notables, namely Mr. Skvirsky, head of the Russian Information Bureau in Washington; Mr. Ohsol, president of the Amtorg Trading Corp. and Mr. Borodin, president of the Russian Agricultural Agency.

The United States was represented by leading men in the agricultural, educational, and industrial fields. Several Government officials were present unofficially. Through various associations about 1200 manufacturers of all types were represented, and while the textile industry was not directly represented, there is little doubt that some of the association representatives had textile interests.

Following the dinner an address of welcome was made by J. H. King, of Laramie, Wyoming, in which he stated briefly that this most successful year of the association was climaxed by this Russian purchase, the largest individual export of Rambouillet sheep ever made. After Mr. King, Prof. F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growing Association, reviewed the past year.

The Russian Situation

Mr. Skvirsky gave a review of Russia's past, its present and its future. He dwelt on the fact that the resources of Russia are undeveloped and that since the reestablishment of normal conditions after the war, things have developed speedily. Transportation systems have been reestablished, money is stable and taxes have been reduced. The peaceful attitude of the Soviet Union is reflected in the fact that the army and navy have been reduced to one half. Foreign trade with the United States before the war was $40,000,000. In 1925 it was $130,000,000. Soviet Russia needs everything the United States has to offer but grain. From a textile standpoint this means cotton and machinery, of which they are in great need. They are also interested in fleece wool. The textile industry in Russia is at present on a 75% basis as compared with pre-war activity. Mr. Skvirsky confidently expressed the conviction that within 12 months they will have passed even the prewar point, as the textile industry is growing by leaps and bounds and has a bright future. He expects to see much American textile machinery bought by Soviet Russia in the near future and closed his talk with an expression of hope for development and increased business relationship.

Mr. Ohsol in his speech, sketched the importance and scope of agriculture in Russia. There are over 100,000,000 people engaged in it and 20% of the 1926 budget is set aside for improvements in agriculture. The live stock industry is second only to the raising of grain and in this branch Mr. Ohsol claims the raising of sheep is the most important in that it aids the development of the rapidly growing wool textile industry. Much importance is laid on the development of fine fleeced sheep and there were estimated to be 700,000 fine merinos in the country this year. Organization among the Russian farmers is very strong, there being some 30,000 consumer societies and 50,000 farmers' cooperative societies. Here Mr. Ohsol made the interesting point that 75% of the textile mill output is controlled by these consumer societies.

Growing American Cotton

The final Russian speech of the evening was made by Mr. Borodin who told of different aspects of the agricultural situation. His only contribution to textile news was that there are about 800,000 acres under cotton cultivation, and that the seed was of American origin.

The visit of these Russian officials and their purchase is considered as a turning point in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The American speakers, particularly Mr. Burch of the *American Sheep Breeder*, stressed the improvement in the Russian situation and the increased desirability of doing business with that country. It is claimed that the American business man need no longer fear for the safety of his transactions. Certainly a great potential market exists there not only for general manufacturers but for textile interests, for in the last year or two are any indication there will be a great and increasing demand for American made textile machinery.

TEXTILE BALANCE OF TRADE

EXPORTS

Manufactures of	Oct., 1925	Oct., 1924	Ten months ended Oct., 1925	Ten months ended Oct., 1924
Cotton	$11 776 824	$13 532 046	$124 864 348	$109 735 452
Wool	524 234	584 362	4 245 805	5 009 666
Silk	1 546 587	1 335 936	15 337 368	12 230 077
Rayon	595 221	874 388	7 501 139	6 484 607
Jute, flax, hemp, etc.	610 252	1 049 731	12 032 847	10 141 344
Total exports	$15 053 118	$17 376 463	$163 981 507	$143 601 146

IMPORTS

Cotton	$7 173 917	$7 960 285	$66 803 752	$74 783 232
Wool	5 720 670	5 064 611	48 411 221	43 518 635
Silk	3 420 076	3 482 596	30 179 832	32 064 107
Rayon	1 597 022	690 840	9 644 033	4 485 430
Jute, flax, hemp, etc.	10 792 650	11 059 077	124 415 334	103 007 127
Total imports	$28 704 335	$28 257 409	$279 454 172	$257 858 301
Excess of imports over exports	$13 651 217	$10 880 946	$115 472 665	$114 257 155

Editors
Charles H. Clark Vernon E. Carroll
Clarence Hutton Douglas G. Woolf

EDITORIAL

We Believe
In the Conservation and Protection
of Domestic Industries

Cotton vs. Jute

AN advance of 50 per cent in first marks of jute since last summer and a decline of approximately 50 per cent in low grades of short cottons from the average of last season would seem certain at first glance to influence extensive substitution of cotton for jute, but a careful analysis of the markets for both textile fibres and their manufactures demonstrates that this is far from being certain at present.

The principal cause of the marked advance in jute is the low estimate of the size of the crop, but forecasts of the size of the Indian jute crop have been proved to be more trustworthy than our Government's estimates of the size of the cotton crop; that the jute trade and buyers of jute manufactures are not satisfied as yet that the crop will fail to meet world requirements is demonstrated in part at least by the fact that jute yarns and hessians for forward delivery have advanced thus far less than 25 per cent. Even though the preliminary jute crop estimate proves correct and the advance in yarns and cloths becomes proportionate to the advance in the raw material it will be extremely doubtful whether such a range of jute values will stimulate extensive substitution of untenderable domestic cottons.

It must be remembered that this season's Indian cotton crop is one of the largest that has ever been raised and will compete actively with low grade domestic cottons as substitutes for jute; also that there will be keen competition by wastes from this season's big world cotton crop. There are two other factors, however, that more than any others will delay or prevent extensive substitution of cotton for jute in products for which both are adapted: A particularly important restrictive factor is found in the fact that, as the result of previous competitive price periods and a natural evolution resulting therefrom, the utilization of jute and cotton for yarns and fabrics has been fairly well stabilized; with few exceptions the products for which jute has been utilized in recent years have been those for which jute is best adapted and it will require more than a temporary incidence of raw jute and cotton prices to force a change. Scarcely less important is the fact that extensive supply and utilization of second-hand jute products must act as a bumper temporarily for any advance in the raw material and tend to delay extensive substitution of cotton. The bag trade in this country uses more second-hand bags annually than it does new jute bags, and re-use of gunny bagging and certain other jute products is scarcely less extensive.

The opportunities for the substitution of low grade cotton for jute during periods when the price of raw jute approaches that of low grade cotton are comparatively limited. One of the best qualified experts in this country believes that such probable substitution would not exceed 3,000,000 yards of burlap a year in the United States, although admitting that there might be proportionately greater substitution of cotton fabrics for the hessians now used for roofing, linoleum backing and a few other similar purposes.

* * *

Need of Practical Action

IT is refreshing to note in the official statements of the American Association of Woolen & Worsted Manufacturers an attitude of determination to take practical action on matters which are conceived to be for the best interests of the industry. Too often in the past in the conduct of trade associations — and textile associations have been no exception — there has been too much pussy-footing with regard to matters relating to the mutual interests of buyers and sellers. It is a matter of congratulation that those in authority in this association are willing to face the problems of the industry squarely and to express the belief that they can be solved, even though such solution may mean drastic regulatory action.

There is no reason why the manufacture and sale of wool goods should not be conducted with as high a regard for ethics as any other industrial activity. Substantial progress has been made toward this end, largely through the efforts of this association. It is recognized, however, that there is a considerable distance to travel before the ideal is attained, but the reaching of this ideal can only be accomplished by the carrying out to the final analysis of the plans which are under advisement at present. We endorse most heartily the statement of President Francis as to the feasibility of collective legal action against offenders of the moral code and particularly stress the point which he raised in this connection in his annual address to the effect that manufacturers and selling agents must first put their house in order before they can compel an observance of contracts and other ethical procedure on the part of the buyer. Arbitration, settlements of disputes and unfair practices are all very well as far as they go and are to be commended but the idea that "teeth" should be put into decisions made by the association or by courts of law is a most admirable conclusion at which to arrive.

The address of President Francis was most admirably supplemented by the report of the new field secretary of the association—Mr. Peabody. His contact with manufacturers in the industry during the short time he has been working in the field has inspired him with the belief that wool manufacturers think alike on the majority of problems affecting both manufacture and distribution. While admitting this similarity of thought he declares that action is individualistic rather than collective and sees the vital necessity of developing the latter mode of procedure. He reiterates the imperative need of mutual confidence which was brought out so strongly in the president's address. This attitude of mutual faith gives promise of most satisfactory development through the group meetings which have been inaugurated in various textile centers and which have done much to break down the barriers of distrust between individual members of the industry. They should accomplish much more as the plan progresses, especially with the inclusion of the selling agents in these conferences.

One of the concrete suggestions made by Mr. Peabody as a result of his contact with manufacturers is the establishment of a code of ethics and of practices. Nothing more practical could be devised. There may be those in the industry who feel that such a thing is impossible but other industries—even in the trade publishing field—have found the establishment of such a code to be of immense advantage. There is no reason why a similar attempt should not meet with success in a field where the need for such a plan is being increasingly recognized. The keynote in both of these addresses and of the whole meeting of the association on Wednesday was practical action. It will be surprising if this annual gathering does not mark the beginning of a trade movement toward a higher ethical conduct of the business represented in the production and sale of wool products.

* * *

Merchandising Considerations

FOR months we have been regaled with predictions of the end of the hand-to-mouth buying which has been so generally adopted by retailers and jobbers. From the side lines it does not appear that there will be any real end to close buying as long as the market is a buyer's market, and the normal market *is* a buyer's market.

On the other hand, we have unmistakable evidence that this business of close buying, like other good things, has frequently been carried to extremes which are economically unsound, hence economically temporary.

An instance was recently uncovered of a representative small jobber who objected to an underwear mill's intention to change its packing on a certain number in its line from 2/12s boxes to 4/12s boxes. His explanation was that he has encouraged his retail trade to carry as stock only one box of a number, containing two suits of underwear and that four suits to the box would be too much stock for his customers to carry.

It is this kind of close buying which is unsound and which must go by the board. But before you laugh heartily at this particular case, let it be put down here that the jobber here quoted has a flourishing underwear department which for forty-four consecutive months has shown an increase in business in comparison with the same months in the previous year.

Dry Carbonizing

Adaption of the Process for Scoured Wool and Noils

The dry gas process of carbonizing rags and waste is a comparatively old process, but the adaption of this process to scoured wools and noils on a successful commercial scale had never been accomplished until recently and is the result of some six years of scientific research by William W. Gordon and Howard D. Gordon, of Gordon & Gordon, Hazardville, Conn. The process is far beyond the experimental stage and the plant is now carbonizing from 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. per week by the use of dry gases only, and it is claimed that it eliminates the shortcomings of the wet process, producing a wool and noil of attractive feel and uniform color with lessened shrinkage, and, therefore, with greater fibre value.

Long Experience in Carbonizing

Both of the partners in Gordon & Gordon are actively connected with Gordon Brothers, and are sons of the late David Gordon, founder of Gordon Brothers, William W. having had charge of the rag and waste carbonizing at the latter firm's plant for over 30 years, using only the dry gas process in the development of which Gordon Brothers were pioneers; Howard D. was assistant to his father for some 30 years and more and recently has been in charge of the buying and selling of reworked wool and waste for Gordon Brothers. The sons had long been impressed with the idea that the dry gas process could be adapted with advantage to the carbonizing of scoured wools and noils, and their opportunity came when in 1918 they purchased of the Hercules Power Company, Wilmington, Del., a property of about 400 acres of land and a water power of 500 H. P. at Hazardville, Conn., which had been used for nearly a century for making gunpowder. It is on this property that the plant of Gordon & Gordon is located and the business is entirely independent of that of Gordon Brothers.

Advantages of Dry Gas Process

Messrs. Gordon had long been impressed with the fact that wet carbonizing, either by immersion in a bath with sulphuric acid, or by the alumina process, exerted a certain pilling or felting effect on the wool and noils and that a pilly wool resulted in much fibre wastage in the preparatory processes; they were also impressed by the fact that the older type of machine-burring was not effective for fine work, that the spiral burrs could not be wholly eliminated, and that both resulted in a shrinkage either from a vegetable content loss or wool loss; they also recognized the dyeing problems introduced by the aluminum process. Their problems involved the carbonizing of scoured wools and noils by an absolutely dry process and without the use of a liquid of any kind for either carbonizing or neutralizing; the elimination of the harsh and brashy feel so often the result of former processes; the returning to the manufacturer of the wool and noils in their original color and with their original fibre value less the vegetable content shrinkage, and these are the results that they claim for the new process. In the solution of the chemical, physical and mechanical problems involved their research and experimental work was practically all original, as there was no textile literature or data on the subject available, and for their success Gordon & Gordon owe much to the Scotch persistence inherited from their ancestors.

Textile School Notes

TEXTILE WORLD will from time to time publish under this heading items of current interest associated with various textile schools throughout the country.

N. C. State College

Erecting Addition to Textile Building

The Gallivan Building Company of Greenville, S. C. was the lowest bidder for the construction of an extension to the textile building. The firm's bid was $50,000. The same company secured the contract for the plumbing at a bid of $1,950. Plans, for the heating and lighting have not been completed, so these contracts were not let. Work is to begin at once and it is hoped that the extension will be completed and ready for occupancy by early spring.

This addition is to be 80 x 78 feet, three stories high. The textile building will then be 230 x 78 feet and three stories high. The sprinkler system will be installed by the Poe Pipe and Heating Company, of Greenville, S. C., and the Moffatt Machinery Company, of Charlotte, N. C., was awarded the contract for a freight elevator to cost $1,357. The total cost of the building will be approximately $75,000.

Contracts for the purchase of textile equipment to cost at least $25,000 will be let in a few weeks. This equipment will consist of a complete unit for the manufacture of yarns, and is to be used in the experimental laboratory, which will be operated under mill conditions; and a complete equipment for a textile testing room to test cotton yarns and fabrics. All this equipment will augment the present machinery valued at $60,000.

It is the intention of the Textile School to offer the use of its plant to the manufacturers of North Carolina that they may work out any ideas or experiments they may wish on a smaller and cheaper scale than would be necessary in a full-sized plant.

* * *

Personal

A. R. Thompson, Jr., was the guest of the Phi Psi Textile Fraternity at a banquet held on Nov. 24. Six new men had been taken into the Fraternity just previous to the banquet and Mr. Thompson gave them some of the ideals and aims of the Fraternity in his after-dinner address. Dean Nelson of the Textile School and Prof. Hart made very helpful and interesting talks. Mr. Thompson is from Charlotte, N. C. and is vice-president of Phi Psi Grand Council. The turkey dinner was enjoyed by 24 men of the active chapter and several of the alumni members.

N. Bedford Textile School

Personals

The student body of New Bedford Textile School was saddened by the death, as a result of an automobile accident of Wilfred Touchette. Mr. Touchette was a popular member of the Junior Class and had a very high scholastic standing in the Chemistry and Dyeing Course.

All students taking the hosiery knitting courses of New Bedford Textile School are much gratified with the new split-foot, and vertical and horizontal striper recently installed by the Hemphill Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

The senior class of New Bedford Textile School has chosen as its officers for the year H. Earl Rooney, Adams, Mass., president; Linden H. Maxfield, New Bedford, Mass., vice-president; Everett S. Jennings, Dartmouth, Mass., Treasurer; Edward L. Murphy, New Bedford, Mass., Secretary.

Robert J. Brickley has recently become a member of the faculty of New Bedford Textile School. Mr. Brickley who has had much experience in chemical and dyeing research work, takes the place of Albert H. Grimshaw recently added to the staff of instructors of the Textile Division of North Carolina State College.

Juan D. Rubin, who has been employed by the mills in Randleton, N. C., has returned to New Bedford, Mass., where he is recovering from an illness which necessitated his coming North.

William Beaumont, graduate of New Bedford Textile, '25, has accepted a position as designer with the Kilburn Mill, New Bedford, Mass.

Textile students are greatly interested in the various tests being made with the vegetable fibre, Rhea. Its breaking strength, wet, dry and oiled was found. The knitting department is using the yarn in hosiery manufacture as heels and toes. Mr. Acomb has been pleased with the results in weaving, finding very little contraction in its width. Experiments are being conducted on its dyeing and bleaching qualities.

Phila. Textile School

Personals

H. S. Birkby has resigned his position as secretary of the Hollingwood Dye Works, Clayton, N. J., to become the superintendent with H. D. Brooks Textiles, Inc., Havre de Grace, Md. formerly the Chesapeake Weaving Mills. Mr. Birkby graduated with the class of 1922, Philadelphia Textile School.

Adolpho Barroso, a graduate of the wool course, Philadelphia Textile School, is now assistant designer with Walther Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

Bradford Durfee Textile School

Setting Up New Machinery

The Bradford Durfee Textile School has recently received from the Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., two spinning frames and one twister. The machines are equipped with all the latest improvements and will replace similar machines installed when the school was first opened. Each frame contains 60 spindles the short length being designed for the greater convenience of the students in running tests. They are each driven by a Westinghouse 2 h.p. motor connected to the cylinder by a Morse silent chain. The twister has 68 spindles. One side, is arranged for wet or dry twisting, while the other side is so equipped as to make a wide variety of fancy twisted yarns. This machine is also equipped with a 2 h.p. Westinghouse Motor and Morse Silent Chain.

TEXTILE CALENDAR

Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, Semi-Annual Meeting, Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y., Dec. 8-9, 1925.

Silk Association of America, 54th Annual Dinner, Hotel Astor, New York City, Jan. 9, 1926.

Knitting Arts Exhibition and Annual Convention of National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers, Philadelphia, March 22–26, 1926.

International Textile Exposition, Textile Exhibitors' Association, Mechanics Hall, Boston, April 12–17, 1926.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Spring Meeting, Boston, Mass., April 13–14, 1926.

Second Chemical Equipment Exposition, under auspices of Association of Chemical Equipment Manufacturers, Cleveland Public Hall, Cleveland, O., May 10–15, 1926.

Second Southern Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York City, Sept. 26–Oct. 6, 1926.

Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., Nov. 1–6, 1926.

Fourth Annual Power Show Largest Ever Held

Over 400 Exhibits at Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering at Grand Central Palace, New York, This Week—Displays a Fitting Record of Noteworthy Progress in This Field—Special Program of Lectures and Motion Pictures

DESPITE the amount of after-dinner oratory which has been expended upon the theme of power and its influence upon civilization, it is doubtful if the average citizen visualizes the extent to which present-day utilization of energy has remoulded practically every phase of our commercial and social lives. Consequently, if the Fourth National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering, held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, all of this week, did nothing more than to bring home to its lay visitors this message, it would have justified its existence. In addition, however, it performed the much more concrete task of offering to engineers and industries a short course in the technique of power development.

Possibly there is no field which changes so rapidly as that covered by this exposition. Furthermore, there is no field which represents so completely a cross-section of all industries and all businesses. Consequently it offers a particularly fertile arena for annual expositions where these advancements may be recorded and demonstrated.

Largest Ever Held

This year's exposition marked further growth in this annual event as it was the largest power show ever held. It comprised more than 400 exhibitors who showed a vast range of devices developed for the more efficient use of power in its application to machinery. These devices varied from the most precise gauges to ponderous installations of complete heating plants.

To the textile manufacturer, as well as to other industrialists, the exposition carried a message of the advances made possible by chemical research on behalf of the industry; the saving of labor and time accomplished by further development of material handling equipment; the realization of the economy of power resulting from conservation work in the power field; and other broad phases of this kaleidoscopic industry.

Still another point of interest was the steady development which is being made in the adaptation of new metals and new alloys to power transmission equipment. This has been a feature of these annual expositions and is further evident this year.

Variety of Exhibits

It is impossible to list the hundreds of products displayed at the Palace this week but the enumeration of a few jotted down at random during the course of a trip through the hall will indicate its comprehensiveness: Electrical controllers, soot blowers, gas producers, steam purifiers, oil burning equipment, pumps, superheaters, abrasives, refractories, boilers, gears, valves, recording and controlling instruments, piping, pulverized coal equipment, stokers, condensers, pulverizer mills, variable speed transmission, turbines, fans, lubricants, hoists, steam specialties, CO_2 recorders, centrifugals, motors, testing machines, belt and chain drives, filters, ball bearings, flooring, grinding and polishing machines, pulleys, ventilators, welding equipment, separators, coals, various metals, etc., etc.

Special Program

The exposition was of particular interest owing to the fact that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was holding its annual meeting simultaneously in New York and consequently a large majority of the members visited the show. In addition, a special program of lectures and industrial moving pictures was scheduled during the week at the conference room on the third floor of the Palace. The subjects and speakers follow:

Tuesday, Dec. 1—2:45 p. m.—Fred Colvin, Editor, *American Machinist*, Machine Tools. 8.15 p. m., George A. Richardson, Bethlehem Steel Co., Oil and Gas Engines.

Wednesday, Dec. 2—2:15 p. m.—R. W. Sellew, Consulting Engneer, Mechanical Power Transmission. 2:45 p. m., M. W. Potts, Consulting Engineer on Materials Handling, Materials Handling in Industry. 8:15 p. m., Edward R. Fish,

General View of Power Show at Grand Central Palace

vice president, Heine Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo., Steam Boilers.

Thursday, Dec. 3.—2:45 p. m.—F. M. Gibson, Plant Manager, American Sugar Refining Company, Boston, Mass., Industrial Power Plants. 8:15 p. m.,S. E. Dibble, President, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Heating and Ventilating. 8:45 p. m., S. Logan Kerr, Asst Hydraulic Engineer, The Wm. Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Hydraulic Machinery.

Friday, Dec. 4.—230 p. m.—C. E. Skinner, Chairman American Engineering Standards Committee, Standardization. 3:40 p. m., C. Harold Berry, Associate Editor *Power*, Steam Prime Movers. 8:15 p. m., Clair B. Peck, Editor, Mechanical Department *Railway Age*, Steam Locomotives.

Since there was no public admission to the exposition, the visitors usually were interested only in the exhibits fitting their individual industries, but the entire show was one that would exert a strong appeal to any person. Through its Bureau of Mines, the Federal Government had a display, the feature of which was a carbon monoxide recorder that stands almost alone as a precision device. It is so sensitive that it will measure accurately the amount of the gas contained in a single puff of smoke from a cigarette. The indicator was developed in the Pittsburg Experiment Station of the Bureau and was perfected within the last three months.

Several of the companies producing bituminous coal took advantage of the crisis due to the strike in the anthracite field, and made extensive displays of their products. Devices that made possible the substitution of oil for coal as fuel in plants and homes were also numerous in the exposition, and were among the exhibits that interested nearly all visitors.

The exposition was opened officially by I. E. Moultrop, of Boston, chairman of the Advisory Board, who said in part:

"Power—how important it is, and how little we who live in this age of radios, automobiles, electric lights and the many other wonders that are commonplace with us, realize its marvels. Were it not for power there would be no electric sewing machines, cleaners, washing machines and a thousand other things that provide comfort in the modern home. There would be no large cities with their tall buildings, no trains to rush across the continent in days where it formerly took months, no aeroplanes and no ocean liners. The progress of the world, and the world's business today and in the future is dependent on power."

Giant Cotton Bale Packed in Alabama

HEFLIN, ALA.—What is claimed to be the biggest bale of cotton ever baled in Alabama was one grown by F. J. Johnson, near here. The bale was grown on one acre of land and weighed 725 pounds. In addition to this bale an extra 38 pounds of lint was also produced on the same acre of land, which could not be packed in the bale, Mr. Johnson said.

North Carolina Manufacturers Meet

Winter Gathering at Pinehurst Condemns Present Crop Estimate System—Social Features

RESOLUTIONS condemning the present method of Governmental cotton estimates and endorsing the proposed tax reduction measure to be submitted at the sixty-ninth Congress were adopted at the winter meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, held Nov. 27 and 28 at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Suggested Crop Report Changes

The resolution on the issuance of Government cotton reports held that "the practice of the Government in issuing semi-monthly cotton estimates this season has had such an injurious effect on the textile industry and business in general, especially on account of the frequency of the issues" and recommended that acreage planted June 25 be issued July 1 and condition in percentage as of June 25 be issued July 1 with no bale estimate. Condition on the twenty-fifth of the intervening months until Sept. 25, should be issued the first of the month following with no bale estimates. Acreage abandoned as of Sept. 25, should be issued Nov. 1, preliminary

S. F. Patterson, President, Cotton Mfrs. Assn. of North Carolina

bale estimate as of Oct. 25 to be issued Nov. 1 and final bale estimate to be issued as of Dec. 10. The present method of ginning reports was approved. Copies of this resolution will be sent to North Carolina senators and representatives, to the South Carolina and Georgia associations, and to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

The resolution on tax reduction urged the Carolina legislators to support the bill, characterized as "purely an economic and not a political question."

Resolutions on the death of R. M. Miller, Jr., "who through his vision and desire to serve the industry of which he was a part, organized this association and served faithfully as its first president for a number of years," and on the death of James B. Duke, "whose benefactions have benefited the State and whose vision has aided in building up a great industrial empire," were also adopted at the convention.

Speakers at Banquet

Governor McLean of North Carolina and Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of the North Carolina State College, were honor guests at the convention banquet Friday night and spoke briefly on phases of the textile industry in North Carolina.

At the banquet Mrs. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., the wife of a

J. M. Gamewell, First Vice-President, Cotton Mfrs. Assn. of North Carolina

South Carolina textile manufacturer and the only woman ever nominated for the office of vice-president of the United States, was elected a life member of the association. Mrs. Springs, in a most gracious speech, accepted the honor conferred upon her.

The principal after-dinner speech was delivered by Edward J. Cattell, of Philadelphia, who delighted his hearers with his wholesome wit and fine philosophy.

The Goodfellows quartet of Charlotte entertained the diners, who were roused to enthusiasm by the singing of the Charlotte artists.

Between 250 and 300 members of the association, their families and guests attended the banquet presided over by S. F. Patterson, of Roanoke Rapids, president of the association.

Golf Tournament Winners

The convention began Friday afternoon with a golf tournament in which prizes were offered by the Carolina Hotel and the association for members of the association and for guests. Reginald Baldwin, of Marion, captured the first prize for members, and P. H. Haynes, Jr., of Winston-Salem, the second. John L. Dabbs, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Charlotte, won the first prize for guests, and Charles H. Stone, of the Gra[illegible] Dyestuff Corp., also Charlotte, took second prize.

Resolutions were adopted on Saturday morning, which was devoted to the business session. Reports of committees were heard and routine business transacted.

Hunter Marshall, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, Cotton Mfrs. Assn. of North Carolina

The winter meeting was largely attended and members on every hand declared it was the best gathering the association has held in years.

Officers of the association are S. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids, president; J. M. Gamewell, Lexington, first vice-president; C. G. Hill, Winston-Salem, second vice-president; T. H. Webb, Concord, third vice-president; Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, secretary-treasurer; George W. Forrest, Atlanta, traffic manager, and R. H. Boykin, Spartanburg, S. C., fuel department.

J. M. Gamewell is chairman of the executive committee, Arthur M. Dixon, Gastonia, legislative; A. K. Winget, membership; E. C. Dwelle, Charlotte, traffic; K. S. Tanner, Spindale, coal buying; J. Harvey White, Graham, taxation, commerce, and finance; R. Grady Rankin, Gastonia, finance, audit, and cotton, and T. H. Webb, Concord, welfare and publicity.

Recommends Wool Census

WASHINGTON, D. C. Enactment of legislation specifically authorizing collection and compilation of wool statistics, including production, consumption and stocks, is recommended by W. M. Steuart, director of the census, in his annual report. Director Steuart also advocates legislation providing for the grading and stapling of cotton and repeal of section 4 of the act of August 7, 1916, providing for the collection and publication of statistics of raw and prepared cotton and linters, cotton waste, and cotton hull fibre consumed in the manufacture of guncotton and other explosives, and of absorbent and medicated cotton.

Textile Division of A.S.M.E. Meets in New York

Two Important Papers Presented at Session Held in Conjunction With Annual Meeting of Society—Chas. T. Main Talks on "Power for Textile Mills"—"Individual Motor Applications" Subject of William A. Mayor's Paper—Officers Elected for Coming Year

ONE of the outstanding annual events of interest to the technical personnel of the textile industry was the session of the Textile Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in New York this week in conjunction with the annual meeting of the society. The session took place on Thursday morning at the Engineering Societies Building.

Two important papers featured the meeting, one being entitled "Power for Textile Mills," presented by Charles T. Main, mill engineer of Boston, and a past president of the society. This paper will be published in a later issue of TEXTILE WORLD.

Individual Motor Applications

In the other paper, "Individual Motor Applications to Woolen and Cotton Card Machinery," William A. Mayor of the General Electric Co., Boston, discussed the requirements to be met in driving woolen cards and in driving cotton cards individually. It was pointed out that cards are very heavy machines requiring much greater effort to accelerate from rest than to keep running at normal speed, and therefore require special motor characteristics. Among the advantages of individual motor driving were stated to be good starting, smooth acceleration, and a tendency to retain the fine adjustments and small working clearances found in this type of machine. Another advantage pointed out was that the arrangement of the machines is more flexible as their position does not depend upon the location of the shafting.

Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of an auxiliary shafting arrangement for affording a double speed reduction on chain drive for woolen cards. This arrangement permits of using a higher speed motor which for a given horse power output is of much smaller dimensions, has higher operating characteristics and costs less. Among the subjects touched on in regard to the drive for cotton cards were a special motor and control for individual application to each card, also a special motor and control for the stripping process. As in the case of the woolen card, the individual motor is claimed to give better starting and to allow of closer settings. This paper will be found on page 75 in this issue.

George H. Perkins, consulting engineer of Boston, chairman of the division, presided at the meeting.

The following officers have been elected to serve for the coming year: Chairman, James A. Campbell, plant engineer, Rockland Finishing Co., Garnerville, N. Y.; vice-chairman, James W. Cox, Jr., consulting engineer, New York; secretary, C. D. McEvoy, superintendent of Steere Mill, Providence. In addition to chairman and vice-chairman Executive Committee includes: Edwin H. Marble, president, Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.; Chas. D. McEvoy, superintendent Steere Mill, Wanskuck Co., Providence, R. I.; and George H. Perkins, consulting engineer, Boston, Mass.

Progress Report

One of the most important textile features of the annual meeting of the society was the presentation of the Textile Progress Report by the Textile Division at a general meeting of the society on Wednesday. This report follows in full:

A.S.M.E. Textile Progress Report

THE magnitude of the textile industry may best be emphasized by the accompanying statistics taken from the Department of Commerce Year Book for the year 1924.

Among the sixteen major manufacturing groups there classified, "Textiles and Their Products," including wearing apparel, ranked as follows for the year 1923:

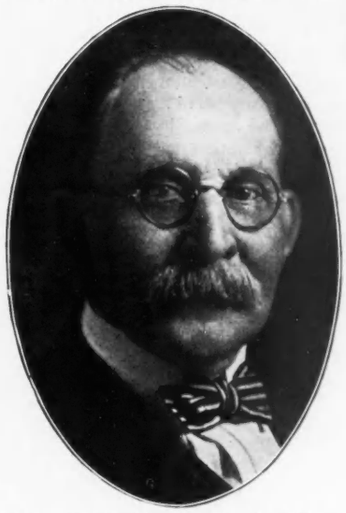
	No. or value	Rank	Per cent increase from 1914
Wage earners (average)	1,704,000	1st	13.2
Wages	$1,727,000,000	1st	155.5
Value added by manufacture	$4,079,000,000	1st	184.0
Cost of materials	$5,396,000,000	2nd	.....
Value of products	$9,487,000,000	2nd	174.6
Power (horsepower)	3,802,000	2nd	39.4

While the totals of value given involve much unavoidable duplication owing to the inclusion of wearing apparel, the value of the products of the textile mills proper, employing a total of 1,100,000 people, amounted to $5,552,000,000 for the year 1923.

The value of wearing apparel and other articles made from textile products for the same year amounted to $3,937,000,000, with a total of 627,000 people employed.

Conditions During 1925

During the past year textiles have been gradually recovering from the serious depression of 1924, and many observers now believe that the industry is entering upon an extended period of progress and prosperity.



Edwin H. Marble, Appointed to Executive Committee, Textile Division, A. S. M. E.

In the revival of the industry the dominating feature has been the extensive demand for the most widely diversified line of "fancy" and novelty fabrics of varied color, design, construction, and raw materials. The production of such fabrics has necessitated either entirely new equipment or extensive adaptation of existing machinery and processes to meet the situation. Many plants equipped solely for staple lines of goods, have found it impossible or unpracticable to make the radical changes necessary to enable them to market a product. As a result of these conditions, the industry has been passing through a transition stage, into a more flexible and adaptable form than it has ever had in the past.

George H. Perkins, Retiring Chairman, Textile Division, A. S. M. E.

In an industry so long established as textile manufacturing, there are seldom, if ever, any radical developments that mature within a single year. The progress for 1925, has thus been principally the continued growth of movements that have been under way for several years. The principal features and trends which are of especial interest for the engineer, have been summarized briefly in the following paragraphs under group headings.

Materials

The one outstanding feature of the year has been the enormous growth of the manufacture and use of rayon or artificial silk. The following table shows the comparative consumption of artificial silk and natural silk in this country during recent years, the former being based on the TEXTILE WORLD's estimates and the latter on import figures of the Department of Commerce. The probable production of artificial silk in 1925 is also given. The year 1911 is included for comparison, as that was the beginning of artificial silk manufacture in the United States.

James A. Campbell, Elected Chairman, Textile Division, A. S. M. E.

TABLE 1 ARTIFICIAL SILK VS. RAW SILK

Year	Artificial silk production, lb.	Raw silk Imports, lb.
1925	54,700,000[1]	.....
1924	38,850,000	44,868,465[2]
1923	35,490,000	49,505,581
1922	26,000,000	50,711,826
1921	18,000,000	45,355,095
1920	9,000,000	30,058,374
1911	320,000	20,904,703

[1] Estimated. [2] For 11 months ending November.

From these figures it is evident that the production of this artificial fibre may shortly surpass the present consumption of natural silk, if it has not already done so.

The extensive use of rayon combined in fabrics with cotton or wool has necessitated much modification in dyeing and finishing processes, as well as extensive adaptation of existing machinery to handle the combination material satisfactorily.

Continued substitution of lower-grade fibres of all kinds for raw material of higher grade and cost also has remained a marked tendency, necessitating many changes in machine equipment.

In addition to the widespread inter-

est and activity in rayon, further commercial developments have also been made in other important fibres, notably rhea, ramie, flax, and artificial wool. These developments have been regarded by most manufacturers with interest and openmindedness.

Machinery

Among the principal developments under this heading are:

a Adaptation of existing machinery for processing new or lower-grade fibres.

b Tendency toward refinement in design and construction of all textile machinery.

c Trend toward standardization of textile machinery.

d Arrangement of machinery in sequence or "range" wherever processes permit. This has been particularly marked in finishing equipment where variable and automatic speed control is an essential element.

e Development of drying equipment for higher production speeds than has been practicable with dry cans.

f Application of centralized control of lubrication on heavy machinery such as calenders.

g Improved equipment for mixing and blending of different kinds of raw stock.

h Development of improved clutches for machine drives.

Mill Construction

While comparatively few large mills have been built during the year, the aggregate amount of construction comprising plant additions and alterations further indicates the extent of the industry.

There appears to be a trend toward increased use of structural-steel framing for mill buildings, with brick walls and plank floors. This type of building is more adaptable than the concrete mill, and also may be constructed in less time and at somewhat less cost.

The tendency toward increased length of spans still continues, thus permitting more flexibility in machinery arrangement.

Materials Handling

Much progress has been made in extending the application of modern materials-handling equipment in all departments of the mill, and this is a most promising field for further development.

Power

The cost of power, being the third largest item of manufacturing expense, deserves the best efforts of the power engineer. Among the more recent features in this field are the following:

a Extended application of the individual motor drive practically all textile machines.

b Further development of automatic variable-speed control for motor-driven machines in "range," as well as variable-speed alternating-current motors.

c Increased use of purchased power and interconnection of mill plants with public-service systems.

d Revision of obsolete water powers with high-efficiency wheels.

e Re-equipment of mill boiler plants with larger boiler units and improved combustion equipment.

f Application of pulverized-coal-burning equipment in some of the larger textile plants.

g Owing to the relatively low price of coal as compared with fuel oil, many plants have abandoned the use of the latter fuel and have installed coal-burning equipment.

h Close study of heat-using processes and extended application of temperature-control equipment.

The distribution of primary power in the entire industry, based on census figures for 1914 and 1919,—the latest available,—is shown in Tables 2 and 3, as follows:

TABLE 2 DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY POWER IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1914 CENSUS

Industry	Total primary, 1000 hp.	Steam power, 1000 hp.	Water power, 1000 hp.	Internal-combustion engines 1000 hp.	Rented power Electric, 1000 hp.	Rented power Other 1000 hp.
Carpets and rugs	44.0	29.5	4.1	.....	9.2	1.2
Cordage, jute, twine, and linen	93.9	65.8	14.4	2.8	10.7	0.2
Cotton goods	1585.9	1011.3	314.2	4.0	252.9	3.5
Dyeing and finishing	130.1	111.5	9.9	0.7	7.2	0.8
Hosiery and knit goods	125.7	80.8	14.6	1.1	26.3	2.9
Silk goods	117.0	78.3	7.6	1.8	23.8	5.5
Woolen, worsted, and felt	398.4	288.7	76.3	2.7	25.0	5.7
Total	2495.0	1665.9	441.1	13.1	355.1	19.8
Per cent of total	100.0	66.8	17.7	0.5	14.2	0.8

TABLE 3 DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY POWER IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1919 CENSUS

Industry	Total primary, 1000 hp.	Steam power, 1000 hp.	Water power, 1000 hp.	Purchased power, 1000 hp.
Cotton floods	1856.5	1025.7	307.1	523.7
Woolen and worsted	521.0	352.4	81.1	87.5
Knit goods	148.6	76.0	12.9	59.7
Silk goods	171.7	88.2	8.3	75.2
Dyeing and finishing	157.7	118.2	13.5	26.0
Cordage and twine	103.9	58.3	18.8	26.8
Total	2959.4	1718.8	441.7	798.9
Per cent of total	100	58	15	27

Standardization

In cooperation with the Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce considerable progress has been made in reducing the number of weights and sizes in certain lines of textiles as follows:

The number of widths and weights of duck and sail cloth has been cut from 460 to 94.

The number of sizes of bed blankets has reduced from 78 to 12.

More work of this character is in progress.

Research

It is an outstanding fact of the year that manufacturers as a whole are more receptive to the introduction of new methods and ideas than ever before. The results obtained in many plants by careful study and application of improved methods of processing and distribution with resultant labor extension have clearly shown the importance of such practical research.

Management

There have been some developments along the lines of co-operative management with employes representation in the control, and these are being carefully observed.

Wages have been subject to downward revision in some sections without labor disturbances of consequence.

More direct relations have been established between the mills and the retailers and thus to the purchasing public, with mutual benefit to all.

Summary

The Textile Division of the society should participate more actively in the continued development of this industry and desires the full cooperation of all members and closer relationship with the various associations of textile manufacturers to this end.

This enormous industry with its many branches and allied lines of manufacture, presents a wide field of activity and opportunity for the mechanical engineer.

The varied problems of the industry are becoming more and more complex and are demanding technical talent of the highest order for their solution.

The future progress of this old industry will unquestionably be determined to a large extent by the contributions of the engineer, not only in the development and improvement of machinery and processes but also in the organization of production along more efficient lines.

International Rayon Corp. Plans

Initial Unit at Elmira, N. Y., to Have Capacity of 5,500 Lbs. Daily—Personnel of Corporation

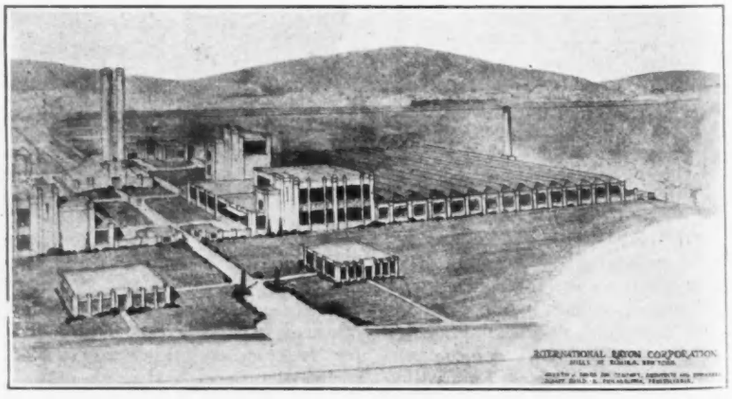
THE initial unit of the International Rayon Corp. at Elmira, N. Y., will have a capacity of 5,500 lbs. of rayon per day, according to information secured by TEXTILE WORLD from the offices of the company at 171 Madison Ave., New York. This capacity is of course based on 150 denier rayon and since the company plans to produce a wide variety of sizes, it is probable that the actual output will run up to 8,000 lbs. per day. The corporation has sufficient land at Elmira to permit of expansion to a 20,000 lb. unit but no decision has been reached as to whether the further construction will be at Elmira or some other location. It is known that the company has several sites in mind for possible expansion in the future. The company will operate under the Viscose method.

Personnel of Company

The personnel of the new organization comprises men who have had wide experience in rayon manufacture and distribution and in lines closely allied with this industry. The president, Henry Bernstein, has been associated with various phases of the rayon industry practically since the beginning of its important commercial development. He was at one time an organizer of the Art Fibre Co., Norristown, Pa., formed for the manufacture of rayon by the cuprammonium process. He has also been associated with Russell Murray & Co., prominent raw silk and rayon distributors of New York, and was at one time a member of the firm of Bernstein & Kaufman, distributors.

Ernest O. Patz, vice-president of the International Rayon Corp., is president of the Franklin Import and Export Co., New York, and is well known in the textile trade owing to his connection with the selling organization of the Berlin Aniline Works in this country. Mr. Patz brings to the firm a broad knowledge of the

(*Continued on page* 145)



Proposed Plant of International Rayon Corp., Elmira, N. Y., from Architect's Drawing

Textile World Analyst

A weekly analysis and forecast by Dr. Lewis H. Haney, Director, New York University Business Research Bureau

NOTE.—The conclusions reached in the Analyst are mostly forecasts and generally apply to a time two or three months ahead. The Analyst is based on statistical data and does not reflect temporary trade sentiment.

The schedule of subjects for the Analyst for the next four weeks follows:

Dec. 12.....	Wool	Dec. 26.....	General
Dec. 19.....	Silk	Jan. 2.....	Cotton

SUMMARY—COTTON

1. On the basis of ginning returns we estimate that the crop will be nearer 15,000,000 bales than 15,298,000.

2. After a short period of irregularity, we think raw cotton will advance a little.

3. Gray goods and yarn will probably not change much in price during the next month or two, but we expect gray goods to show greater firmness than yarns.

Ginnings Suggest a Further Reduction in the Government Estimate.

The salient points brought out in Fig. 1 are: (1) A declining trend in the Government's estimates of the cotton crop. (2) A high total quantity ginned to Nov. 14, but a slight falling off in the rate of increase in ginnings. (3) A world visible supply both of all cotton and American cotton which is increasing as usual at this time, but is much greater than in the last three years.

The last Government estimate of the crop was 15,298,000 bales which is 88,000 bales less than its preceding estimate. It does not seem likely that the next estimate will be materially changed, but we expect any change to be in a downward direction. Recent private estimates have ranged from 14.8 million bales up to 15.5 million bales.

The quantity of cotton ginned down to November 14 was 12,249,935 bales. This is 80.1% of the government's total estimate. Last year the mid-November ginnings total was 81.9% of the total crop.

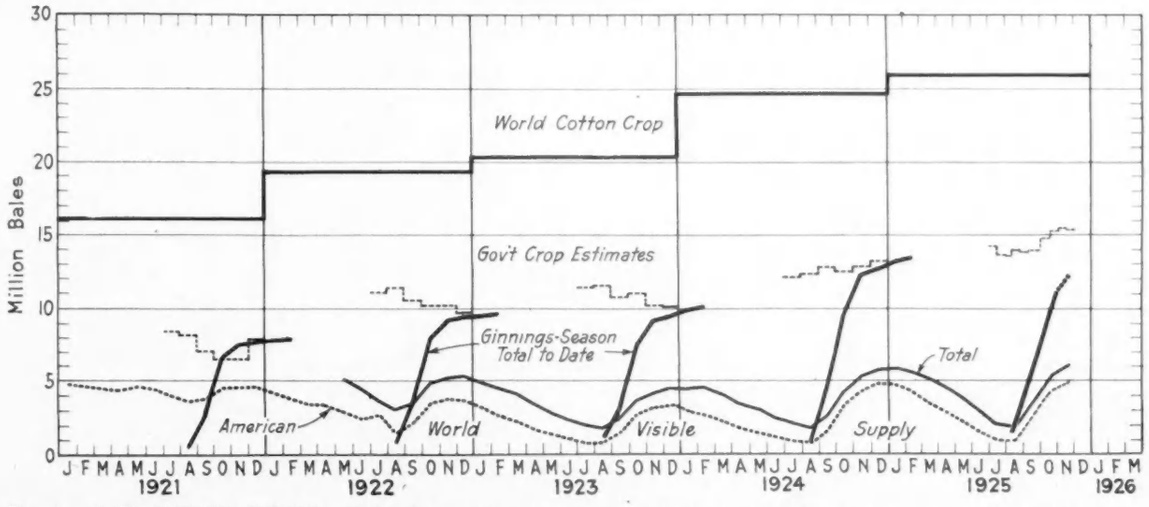
In our opinion the Government's estimate is still too high. As we see it the crux of the matter lies in the percentage ginned, although the amount of weather damage to the crop remaining in the fields is of course an important factor. In the last four years on the average something like 85% of the total crop has been ginned by the middle of November. In view of what we know about the early and rapid ginnings this year it seems doubtful that only 80% of the crop has been ginned. It is more reasonable to suppose that nearly 82% would represent the ginnings to November 14, and if this assumption be made, a crop of only about 15 million bales would be indicated. It now seems practically certain that the final result will not be less than 14.7 million bales, nor more than 15.3 million bales. In fact, it is our judgment that the crop will fall within even a narrower range,—say somewhere between 14.8 million bales and 15.1 million bales.

The upshot of the matter is that ***on the basis of November 14 ginnings, we reach the conclusion that the United States cotton crop for the 1925 season will be nearer 15 million bales than the last government estimate.*** This allows for the considerable quantity that will be left in the field. It represents the quantity of cotton that we expect to be ginned.

As it now is generally agreed that the world consumption of cotton will be in excess of 14 million bales (perhaps as high as 14½ million bales), the situation can hardly be called bearish. ***To the extent that recent market levels have discounted Government estimates of over 15¼ million bales, our figures might be called mildly bullish.***

The ***bear points*** with reference to raw cotton may be summed up as follows. The lower prices on low-grade cotton are tending to increase the demand for it and may lead to a larger utilization of inferior cotton than usual. Some reports have appeared, too, to the effect that cotton picked recently has graded higher than had been anticipated. It is suggested that ginnings may increase during the current period. The mills are now well protected on their nearby requirements and the exceeding uncertainty as to the future trend of prices is tending to hold down buying for next year. The price of cotton goods has not reflected fully the reduction in raw cotton with the result that buyers are holding back and some think that the current mill activity is in excess of current sales. Certainly the activity of Southern spinners has been increasing as the supply of power has recovered. October exports of cotton goods were disappointing, being only 4,060,000 square yards against 5,413,000 in September and nearly 5,000,000 a year ago.

On the other hand there are the following ***bull points.*** Exports of raw cotton have been very large, the total on November 28 being reported as 3,451,000 bales against 3,099,000 last year. Net exports of lint in the four months ending with October were over 2.7 million bales compared with 2.2 million bales in the same months of 1924. Spinners takings of American cotton have totaled over 5.5 million


Million Bales
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
World Cotton Crop
Gov't Crop Estimates
Ginnings-Season Total to Date
American
World
Visible
Supply
Total
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1921
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1926

Fig. 1. RAW COTTON SUPPLY—World Cotton Crop (estimated)—(Dept. of Agriculture). Government Crop Estimates—Solid lines for December indicate actual domestic crops (Dept. of Commerce). Ginnings. Cumulative for season to end of month shown. (Dept. of Commerce). World Visible Supply (American and Total), as of the Saturday nearest the end of month (Commercial and Financial Chronicle).

bales for the season against 4.6 million bales last year. Consumption by United States mills has been steadily increasing and running ahead of a year ago. From Nov. 1 to Nov. 14 only 1,051,000 bales were ginned which is considerably less than in the preceding period and compares with 1,443,000 in the same weeks of 1924. If the Government estimate on the crop is right, the quantity remaining to be ginned would be over 3 million bales, while last year only 2,468,000 bales were ginned after mid-November.

Other bull points are the fact that a large amount of untenderable cotton will be found in this year's crop, and many observers believe that the loss through the freezing of immature bolls and rain beating cotton into the ground has not been fully allowed for.

The demand for cotton to replace jute is increasing as is also the consumption for tires and automobiles. It may be argued also that the cotton mills are likely to buy more freely now that crop estimates are better established, and prices are steady. Spinner's stocks are believed to be small and not only is the yarn market steadier, but the market for goods is fairly bright.

On the whole, we are inclined to hold to our opinion expressed last month that the cotton market has discounted the maximum crop and that prices are more likely to firm up somewhat than to decline. The present outlook is for rather stable prices in the near future.

Mill and Warehouse Stocks Are Ample But Not Excessive.

As shown in Fig. 2 the trend of cotton mill consumption is steadily upward. As the consumption curve is adjusted to allow for seasonal variation, its rise means that the quantity of cotton consumed by the mills has been increasing more rapidly than usual, though the gains have not been so sharp as last Fall. October consumption at 543,679 bales was larger than a year ago and it may reasonably be anticipated that the monthly rate will reach 600,000 bales.

Stocks of raw cotton at mills and warehouses were accumulated in August and September with unusual rapidity. Apparently the mills bought early as their stocks were low in comparison with consumption. In October there was a further gain but it was only that usual for the month. It brought stocks at mills and warehouses to a higher point than in any October since 1922 and *in comparison with consumption* October stocks were the highest since September 1922.

It is probable that accumulation will now slow up. Mill stocks actually decreased in October, which is quite unusual.

It may be concluded that supplies of raw cotton immediately available are ample but not excessive. In many respects the present situation resembles that which existed in the Autumn of 1922 when the situation of the mills was certainly more favorable than it has been during the last two years. A notable difference, however, is that the TEXTILE WORLD index of cotton cloth prices is now much lower than in the earlier period.

Large Wholesale Dry Goods Sales Suggest Stable Gray Goods—Yarn Relatively Weak.

The most encouraging fact shown by the goods barometer this month (see Fig. 3) is the continued rise in wholesale dry goods sales. As forecast, the volume of the wholesale dry goods trade turned upward sharply in October,

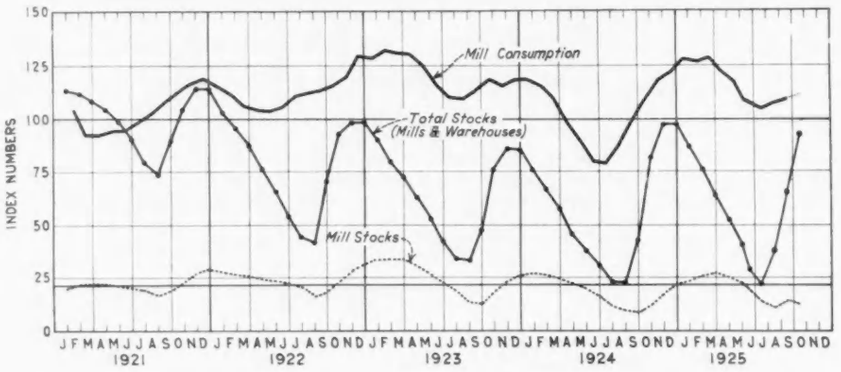

INDEX NUMBERS
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Mill Consumption
Total Stocks (Mills & Warehouses)
Mill Stocks
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925

Fig. 2. MILL AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS OF COTTON COMPARED WITH MILL CONSUMPTION—Mill Consumption (excluding linters) adjusted for seasonal variation, three-month moving average; 1921 = 100. Total Stocks—Stocks (excluding linters) on hand at end of month in consuming establishments and in public storage and at compresses; 1921 = 100. Mill Stocks—Stocks (excluding linters) on hand at end of month in consuming establishments; average per cent mill stocks were of total in 1921 = 100. (All of above data from the Dept. of Commerce.)

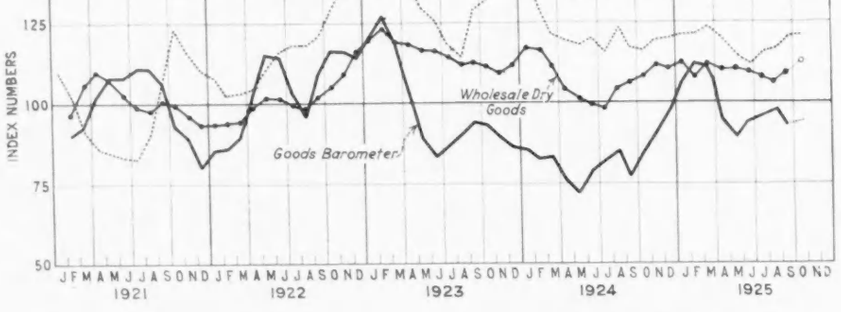
even after allowing for seasonal variation, and has now recovered all the ground lost in the long decline which went on between March and September. It is probable that the wholesale dry goods business will be better than usual for the season during the remainder of the year. On the other hand, the goods barometer curve gives but a moderately favorable reading. It shows some recovery from the September setback, but only a small rise.

The November average price of gray goods was lower than in either of the preceding months. ***During the last few weeks the gray goods market has been practically stable and in view of the minor change in the gray goods barometer a continuation of the stable condition seems most probable. We do not expect any weakness in the market in the near future.***

Since the activity of the cotton mills is increasing while the orders for gray yardage, making due allowance for seasonal conditions, are relatively low and barely keeping pace with production, ***no strength is likely in the yarn market during the remainder of the year.*** We also note that billings of finished cotton cloth are gaining on orders. Shipments have been heavy enough to result in a small decrease in stocks, but the outlook for the future is not very bright. Taking everything into consideration the yarn market will do well if it is able to hold steady.

While both gray goods and yarn are not too high in comparison with the current price of raw cotton, it is, of course, true that the spread is greater than it was a month or two ago and buyers are consequently seeking further reductions.

The price of raw cotton averaged lower in November than in October. In fact November was the fourth month to show a decline in the monthly average index. Yarn also declined but this decline in recent months has not been so rapid as in the case of the raw material. In fact the margin in October and November averaged about the same as in 1922 and was the best in over 2½ years. The average price of cotton cloth has declined relatively little and its relation to the price of raw cotton is now similar to that which obtained in the second half of 1922. ***It is thus apparent that the manufacturers are in a better position as to operating margins. Such margins, however, do not appear to be large and it is to be hoped that production will not be expanded to a point where it will be impossible to maintain yarn and cloth prices on a profitable basis.*** Obviously by maintaining production at a reasonable rate two objects may be accomplished: the price of raw cotton will be held down and the price of textiles be sustained.


INDEX NUMBERS
150
125
100
75
50
Grey Goods Price
Wholesale Dry Goods
Goods Barometer
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1921
1922
1923
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1925

Fig. 3. GRAY GOODS BAROMETER—Gray Goods Price—TEXTILE WORLD index, 1921 = 100. Wholesale Dry Goods Sales—Adjusted for seasonal variation, three-month moving average; 1921 = 100 (Federal Reserve Board). GOODS BAROMETER—Based on Sales of Fine Cotton Goods (Dept. of Commerce), and orders for gray yardage (Natl. Assn. of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics); four-year average = 100 for all of above indexes.

CONDENSED TEXTILE ITEMS

Sen. Harris' Crop Reporting Plan Favored in Atlanta

ATLANTA, GA.—Cotton men here are almost without exception in favor of the changes in the Government crop estimating reports suggested by Senator Harris in his proposed bill for the control of the Federal crop reporting service, the outstanding feature of which is the publication of the estimates daily instead of semi-monthly as is now the case.

The last cotton estimate given out, local cotton men point out, was but little different from the preceding report, and certainly not different enough to affect any change in the price of the staple. While the estimate was a trifle larger than its predecessor, this was more than off-set by the larger number of bales shown to be below middling grade. Yet the price dropped off approximately 1c a pound following the publication of the report. Proof that this was a false bearish movement was shown when, two days later, a complete recovery was made in the price.

Publication of the cotton crop estimates daily instead of semi-monthly, cotton men here feel, would remove to a large extent the speculative feature of the reports and, by preventing unwarranted raids on the market, add millions each year to the income of southern farmers.

While local cotton dealers do not share the fear of Senator Harris that the elimination of the Government cotton reports would allow private reporters, whose estimates the Senator characterizes as "mainly guesses," a free field to encourage wild manipulation of the market and would prefer to see the Government estimates abolished altogether, they realize that if the Department of Agriculture must make cotton estimates, the daily reports provided for in the newly-drafted Harris bill, offer the best means of getting out of an awkward predicament.

Atlanta cotton men would prefer the elimination of the cotton estimates altogether. But if this cannot be secured, the Harris bill is a good compromise measure which most of them are willing to accept.

* * *

Excellent Outlook for Tire Trade

"The outlook of the tire and rubber industry over the next half year is excellent," according to forecasts of United Business Service. "Output of automobile tires is in greater volume than ever reported for this season of the year. Plants are operating at about 25% lower levels than two months previous, but the current output for the industry is around 75% of capacity."

"The striking feature of the situation is the postponement of the spring dating business. Under the old plan spring orders commenced to be taken early in October. Nearly all important producers have now agreed, however, to solicit no spring orders until the beginning of the new year. Hence, the present high level of production is being made possible by continued large original equipment business and replacement demand, which is unusually good for the season."

"Since automobile production is expected to continue heavy, original equipment demand should be correspondingly large. With the turn of the year replacement demand will probably break records. Tire manufacturers will reap the benefit then of their defered spring dating business."

* * *

Publicity Scheme for British Cottons Rejected

MANCHESTER, ENG.—The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations on Nov. 19 issued a statement about the meeting which was held in Manchester the previous day to discuss the practicability and desirability of some form of publicity and propaganda scheme as a possible means for extending the sale of Lancashire cotton goods.

A long discussion took place, and at the conclusion a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that having heard the views and opinions of those present, particularly the merchant exporters, the committee was satisfied that a general scheme of advertising or publicity would not benefit the trade in comparison with the cost which would be involved. This conclusion reflected the opinion expressed individually by all the members.

The representatives of the merchants covered the whole ground thoroughly. They maintain that a scheme of advertising, publicity or propaganda for the whole trade would be impracticable in operation and would produce no results at all commensurate with the tremendous expense involved. What had helped to sell Lancashire goods in the past was quality and a reputation for delivery according to contract. Nothing more efficacious could be proposed at the meeting.

* * *

Survey of Hydro-Electric Development by States

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—North Carolina now stands fourth among the States of the union in development of hydro-electric power with a total of 534,000 h.p. in use, according to a report of the United States Geological Survey on the capacity of water wheels installed in plants of 100 h.p. or more.

The grand total for the nation is 10,038,000 h.p., an increase of 951,000 h.p. or more than 10% over the total capacity of hydro-electric plants in 1924. Last year, North Carolina was fifth among the States and registers an increase of 103,000 h.p. this year over 1924. In developed water power New York leads with 1,713,551 h.p. California and Washington follow, with Maine standing next to North Carolina. Of the increase noted for the nation it is significant that 99% was in electric public utility and only 1% in the manufacturing plants.

The report points out that it is the power development in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and East South Central States that is progressing most rapidly and New England's relative standing continues to decrease. The figures for North Carolina are indicative of a steady development of additional power to meet the increased industrial demands.

* * *

Bids on Cotton Twine Much Above Jute Twine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cotton twine manufacturers were unsuccessful in bidding for the Post Office Department business on Tuesday. Purchasing officials of the Department had thought that there might be a possibility of obtaining cotton twine because of the rise in jute and the decline in cotton but this is not evident in the bids received. To supply the Post Office Department with 800,000 lbs. of cotton twine the VanGelder Yarn Co., agents for the Atlantic Cotton Mills, New York, bid 33½c a lb., with delivery of 20,000 lbs. a week. The Mt. Vernon Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, bid 31.55c on cotton twine, with deliveries at 22,500 lbs. a week. On jute twine the American Mfg. Co., of Brooklyn, bid 17½c deliveries of 5,000 lbs. a day; and 19½c with deliveries at 7,500 lbs. a day, 2% for cash in 10 days. Ludlow Mfg. Associates, Boston, bid 20¾c on 2-ply jute twine No. 1 grade, 19¾c on 2-ply No. 2 grade, and 18.1c on 2-ply No. 3; on single No. 1 grade, 18.15c; on single No. 2, 17.15c and on single No. 3 15.45c, with deliveries of 30,000 lbs. every four days. The bids of Ludlow Mfg. Associates are not on the specifications of the Post Office Department.

LAREDO, TEX. C. S. McKinney and associates, of Laredo, are contemplating the erection of a new cotton mill at Laredo. They are now gathering information concerning cost, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. H. C. Aberle Co., Clearfield and A Sts., manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery, has awarded contract to Wm. Steele & Sons Co., engineers and constructors, for erection of a storage shed to cost $15,000, in connection with the new mill building being erected for this concern.

TEXTILE MARKETS IN BRIEF

Cotton Markets: General quiet in gray goods, but fair volume is reported in important sections of the market; prices slightly easier on some spot goods as a result of increasing production in the South, but this is entirely normal. Staple colored goods also off slightly. Rayon mixtures and prints continue to dominate. Confidence growing in relative stability of raw material at approximately present levels; Government crop report next Tuesday should come close to telling the final story. Unless this report is unexpectedly bullish a quiet month may be expected.

Wool Markets: Women's wear factors, after preparing great variety for the current winter resort season, are now watching closely this proving ground for the regular spring season in more northern climes. Primary market inactive. Women's wear buyers and men's clothiers as well are considering inventory and taking on few commitments they can do without till the turn of the year. Less activity in worsted yarns as prices harden. Men's wear inquiry leads.

Knit Goods Markets: Southern mills open heavy-weight cotton ribbed underwear for 1926 at reductions of 62½-75c on men's union suits and 25-37½c on shirts and drawers; should sell up first quarter of 1926 quickly; New York State mills expected to open by close of next week. Little but routine activity in hosiery; large buyers holding off on wool goods for next year; no change in quotations on important lines of cotton hosiery. Staple sweaters quiet, important jobbers refusing to operate until January.

Silk Markets: Quieter conditions noted in finished silks market. Neither cutting up trade nor retail buyers expected to operate very heavily during current month. Some forward buying may be noted where prices are figured close to market but no real business counted on before January. Some reduction in mill schedules already announced. Raw market is firmer.

THE PERSONAL PAGE

At the annual meeting of the Kilburn Mill, cotton yarns, New Bedford, Mass., last week, William M. Wood, former president of the American Woolen Company, tendered his resignation as president but agreed to continue as a director. George B. Knowles, who has been assistant to Treasurer Henry L. Tiffany for several years, was elected treasurer and it is assumed that Mr. Tiffany will be elected president at the next meeting of the board of directors.

Charles W. Leonard, president of the Holden, Leonard Company, wool manufacturers, Bennington, Vt., and who for many years has been one of the most prominent men in light harness racing in this country has decided to disperse his great stable and is offering 72 head at the Old Glory sale in New York City, December 7.

John Fisler, president of Yewdall & Jones Co., and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, who was recently appointed to a committee that was to have charge of granting concessions at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held in 1926, has tendered his resignation, along with other members of this committee, to Mayor Kendrick. Mr. Fisler gave no reason for his action although it is understood he and other members of this committee, all of whom were prominent business men, found they could not give sufficient time to this work.

Andrew S. Webb, of Chas. J. Webb & Sons Co., Inc., Philadelphia, has returned to his office after an absence of more than two weeks because of illness. Mr. Webb was forced to undergo a slight operation from which he has fully recovered.

Frank B. Harder, president of the High Rock Knitting Co., Philmont, N. Y., has returned from a combined business and pleasure trip to Europe.

Frank I. Neild was elected to the board of directors of the Bristol Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass., at the annual meeting of stockholders, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Arthur E. Coffin.

Professor William Myers, M. Sc. Tech., has been appointed to the chair of textile technology in the College of Technology (Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester, England) succeeding Professor F. T. Slater who recently resigned. Professor Myers has a world wide reputation as a textile teacher and author, is a member of the council of the Textile Institute and a member of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works. His specialties are textile testing and accounting, cotton weaving and woolen and worsted manufacture.

Dr. Homer Gage, president of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., accompanied by Mrs, Gage and his sister, Miss Mable Gage, sailed from New York on Nov. 26 for a six weeks' trip to California by way of the Panama Canal.

D. Singleton Cook has been appointed agent of the new plant of the Pepperell Mfg. Co., at Opelika, Ala.

Thomas Minnahan, superintendent of the Forestdale (R. I.) Mfg. Co., has succeeded the late William B. Orr as agent of the mill.

The *Hamiltonian*, the plant publication of the Hamilton Woolen Co., Southbridge, Mass., which was suspended in June is to make its reappearance on Jan. 1, according to Agent E. Benjamin Armstrong. John O. Martin, who recently died while on a hunting trip in Canada was editor of the paper and the name of his successor has not been announced.

J. S. Denham of Buffalo, N. Y., sales manager of the DuPont Rayon Co., and Frank R. Scull, New York City, assistant sales manager of the company, visited the new sales office of DuPont Rayon Co. in Greenville, S. C., following a visit to the Old Hickory plant near Nashville, Tenn.

L. Andrew Castle has resigned his position with the Pacific Knitting Mills, Los Angeles, Cal., to become sales manager of Jerry Jane, Inc., formerly the Golden West Knitting Mills, also of Los Angeles.

R. F. Corkingdale, who was employed for five years at the Ludlow Mfg. Co's. plant in India, has resigned that position to enter the employ of Charles T. Main, Boston, engineer.

T. D. Pickell, formerly superintendent of the Cumberland Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn., has assumed new duties as resident manager of manufacturing for A. V. Victorius & Co., with headquarters at 370 Broadway, New York. The report recently published to the effect that Mr. Pickell would become manager of the Star Hosiery Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., was an error. W. L. Goodwin is manager of the latter plant.

W. W. Arnold, Jr., has resigned as general superintendent of the Hillside Cotton Mills, Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Co., La Grange, Ga., the Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills and the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to become superintendent of the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Arnold will assume his new duties on Jan. 1.

Harry H. Burton assumed the superintendency of the new Nashawena B mill, formerly Manomet No. 3, in New Bedford, Mass., on Dec. 1. Mr. Burton was formerly assistant superintendent of the Nashawena Mills but left there in 1920 to enter the cotton brokerage business. For some time he has been associated with the New Bedford office of McGee, Dean & Jones.

Charles W. Shanks, for four and a half years superintendent of the Faulkner & Colony Mfg. Co., Keene, N. H., and previously holding a similar position in Waterloo, N. Y., has been appointed superintendent for the Berkshire Woolen Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

W. L. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Thomas Eccleston, superintendent of the Lewiston (Me.) Bleachery & Dye Works, resigned on Dec. 1 to accept a similar position with the Greenville (R. I.) Finishing Co., Inc.

John H. Barnes, Jr., has succeeded Bela H. Barnes as superintendent of the Barnes Knitting Co., Cedartown, Ga.

Thomas Corcoran, formerly superintendent of the Bedford Woolen Mills, Chepachet, R. I., has taken a similar position in the Heritage Woolen Mills, Holliston, Mass.

J. P. Goudreault has been appointed superintendent of the Canadian Manhassett Cotton Co., Ltd. St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., Canada.

J. H. Stillwell has recently become superintendent of the plant of the Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C. He comes from Ranlo, N. C.

E. W. Adams, assistant superintendent of the Lewiston (Me.) Bleachery & Dye Works, has been appointed superintendent of that plant.

L. H. Brown has resigned as superintendent of the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., and will move to Los Angeles, Cal., where his son now lives.

George A. Feather has taken a position as superintendent of the Barnai Worsted Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

T. A. Wilson, for many years connected with the Hampton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, Inc., has been appointed superintendent of their Mill No. 1.

Albert McDowell, who has recently taken the position of assistant superintendent of the bleachery of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., was formerly overseer of bleaching and finishing for the Exeter (N. H.) Mfg. Co.

John Reynolds has resigned his position as designer and cost man at the Butler Mill, New Bedford, Mass., to accept a position with J. P. Stevens & Co., New York. Mr. Reynolds' new work will consist principally of cost figuring for fine goods mills in South Carolina.

C. E. Folk, formerly of Clemson College, S. C., has taken a position as designer for the Art Cloth Mills, Inc., Lowell, N. C.

Alfred G. Snow, designer for the Hayward Mills, Franklin, Mass., and Miss Margaret G. Slattery, Medway, Mass., were married in the latter town on Nov. 22.

Henry Gerrits has taken a position as designer for the Saranac Mills of the American Woolen Co., Blackstone, Mass. He was formerly assistant superintendent and designer for the Dent Woolen Co., Cos Cob, Conn.

Albert Whitely has resigned as designer for the Cabot Mfg. Co., Brunswick, Me., to accept a similar position in the Suncook (N. H.) Mills.

George Worden, superintendent of weaving for the Potomska Mills Corp., New Bedford, Mass., and Frederick Shaw, assistant superintendent of weaving, have tendered their resignations. Mr. Warden has been with the corporation for the last ten years.

Henry G. Tietze has taken a position as overseer of spinning with the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co., Clinton, Mass. He comes from Cherry Valley, Mass.

John K. McKenzie (not John F. Macqueny, as reported), has succeeded Fred L. Owen as overseer of dyeing at the Cordis Mills, Milbury, Mass. He comes from Thorndike, Mass. Mr. Owen has taken a position in the Palmer Mill, Three Rivers, Mass.

S. Miller has been promoted to the position of second hand in carding at night in the plant of the Spindale (N. C.) Mills Co.

C. D. Stowe has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Monaghan Plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.

W. L. Griffin has recently taken a position as second hand in spinning for the Wilson (N. C.) Cotton Mills Co. He formerly held a similar position with the Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

J. T. Campbell has been promoted to the position of second hand in spinning in the Monaghan Plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.

The engagement is announced of Llewllyn M. Reed, who recently resigned his position as master mechanic at the Worcester (Mass.) Woolen Mill Co., and Miss Minnie V. Schonfeldt, Dudley, Mass.

Joseph Larose, who for 13 years has been fixing machines for the Ipswich Mills, Lowell, Mass., has resigned to accept a similar position with the Butterfly Hosiery Co., Ltd., Drummondville, Que., Canada.

L. L. Macey has taken a position as night overseer of twisting in the Loray Division of the Manville Jenckes Co., Gastonia, N. C.

J. A. McKeon has accepted the position as overseer of carding for the Cordaville Woolen Co., Cordaville, Mass. Mr. McKeon comes from South Natick, Mass.

D. J. Sullivan has taken a position as overseer of finishing with the Camden (Me.) Woolen Co.

Charles Anderson, an overseer for the Southbridge (Mass.) Printing Co., and Miss Mildred Ohman of that town, were married on Thanksgiving Day.

Joseph Walker has taken the position as overseer of weaving for the Canadian Woolens, Ltd., Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

The Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., on Nov. 25 distributed 73 prizes amounting to nearly $400 among employes for the best kept yards, in accordance with an annual custom. The first prize for the town proper went to Horace J. Baum, assistant master mechanic, and the first prize for the Prospect Heights section in Milford went to John Manion. The former award was $10 and the latter $7.50. There were 15 second prizes of $7.50 each and 45 prizes of $5 each. The committee in charge was President Frank J. Dutcher, Works Manager Harry A. Billings and Charles F. Austin.

POWER AND ENGINEERING SECTION

Individual Motor Drive for Cards

Description of Drives Developed by General Electric Co. for Woolen and Cotton Cards—Auxiliary Shaft Affords a Double Speed Reduction on Chain Drive for Woolen Cards—Special Motors and Controls—Separate, Portable Motor for Stripping Cotton Cards

*By William A. Mayor**

AMONG the individual motor applications which have been developed for machines used in woolen processes, the motor drive of woolen cards is becoming recognized as the best practice where electric power is available.

Woolen cards usually consist of two or more sections of one or more cylinders each, operated together as a set. A popular set of cards used today consists of a single 60 x 60 in. cylinder breaker section with feeder and a two cylinder 60 x 60 in. finisher section with tape condenser. A separate motor is used for each section, and in the case of the two cylinder section it is the preferred practice to drive both cylinders direct from either the motor shaft or an auxiliary shaft, thus securing the same speed for both cylinders with resulting better quality of yarn. The power required to drive these machines at a cylinder speed of 70 R.P.M. is approximately 2 H.P. for the breaker section and 4½ H.P. for the finisher section.

High Starting Torque

These machines are very heavy and slow moving, requiring much greater effort to accelerate from rest than to keep running at normal speed. The starting torque required at the cylinder shaft for the single-section breaker and feeder of a 60 x 60 in. card is approximately 400 lb. ft. For a two-cylinder section 60 x 60 in. with tape condenser, the starting torque required for the complete section is approximately 900 lb. ft.

Motors have been applied for both gear and chain drive. The chain drive is more flexible and quiet running than the gear drive and does not require such refinement of alignment for satisfactory operation. Chain drive applications have been made direct from motor shaft to cylinder shaft, and many installations have used motors of different speeds, the motor speed selected depending upon the desire of the chain manufacturer. At various times, 60 cycle motors have been supplied having synchronous speeds of 900, 720 and 600 R.P.M. The motors of slower speed are necessarily of large dimensions and higher cost. The use of any of the above motors for chain connection direct to the cylinder shaft has made it necessary to use a very large sprocket on the cylinder shaft, which in some cases has interfered with the accessibility of the adjusting nuts for the working rolls.

Chain Drive Arrangement

In cooperation with one of the large woolen card manufacturers, there has been developed an improved application using individual motors and chain drive. An auxiliary shaft is introduced to obtain a double instead of single speed reduction as before. This arrangement permits using a higher speed motor, which for a given horsepower output is of much smaller dimensions, and has higher operating characteristics and a lower cost. The cylinder shafts are connected to one end of the auxiliary shaft, and the motor is connected to the other end.

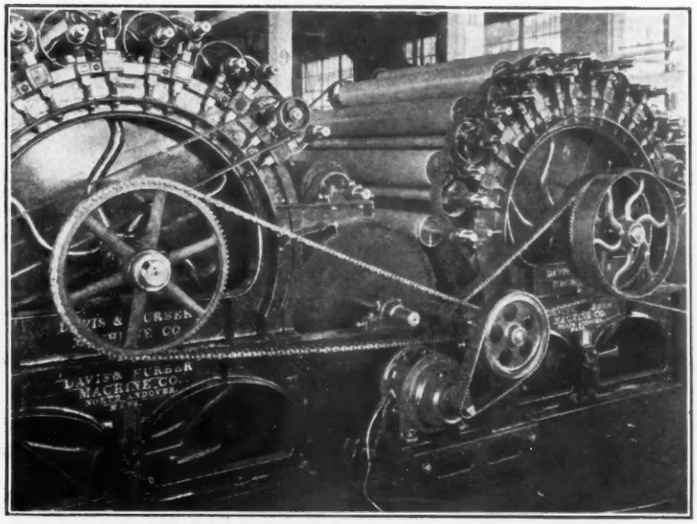


Fig. 1. Individual Motor Chain Drive on Double-Cylinder Finisher Woolen Card

For a two-cylinder section, the auxiliary shaft is located between the two cylinders (see Fig. 1) and its bearing support is made part of the motor stand, which is adjustable up and down to provide for chain adjustment.

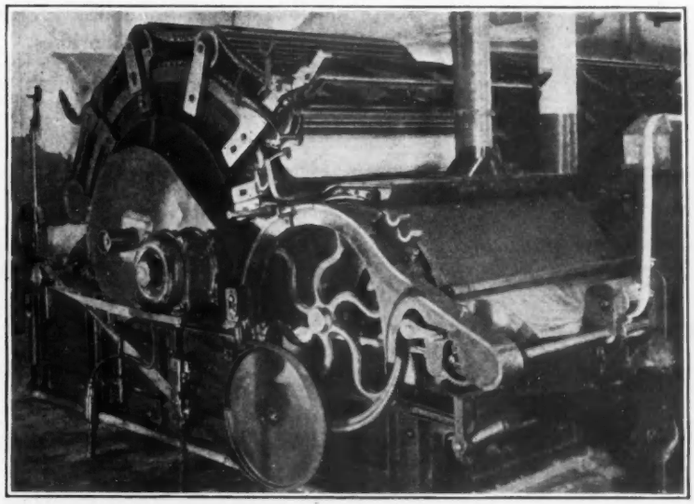


Fig. 2. Individual Motor Drive on Cotton Card

For the two-cylinder section 60 x 60 in. finisher with tape condenser, a 5 H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 60 cycle squirrel cage motor can be used, although the starting torque requirements at the motor shaft, in spite of the large speed reduction, are more than that developed by the conventionally designed motor of this rating. A new machine is naturally very stiff and has not settled down to running position, thus requiring more starting torque than an old machine which is well run in.

Special Starter

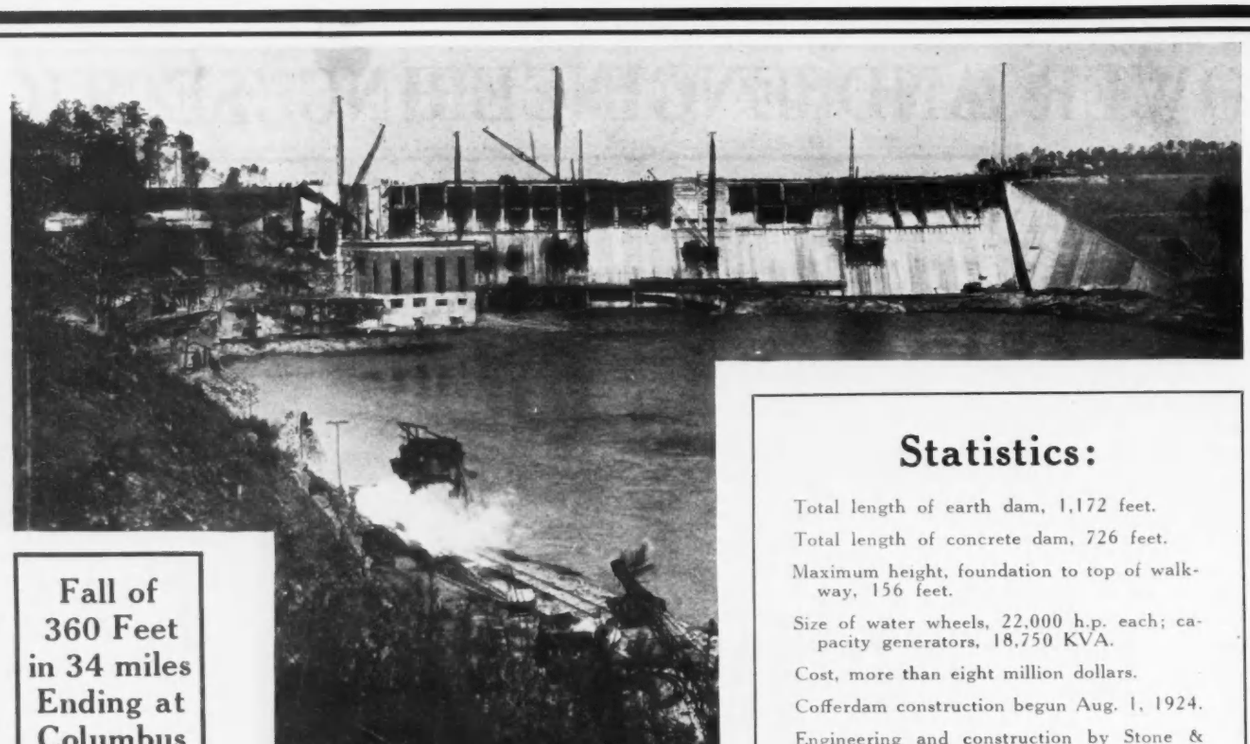
In order to meet the varied requirements, a special starter to give increased starting torque has been developed for this application. This starter is very similar to the automatic compensator generally used in connection with motors of 7½ H.P. capacity and higher. It contains an auto transformer having winding and terminal connections to give increased secondary volts for connection to the motor terminal.

The starting torque developed by an induction motor is in direct proportion to the square of the voltage supplied at the motor terminal. For good starting and smooth acceleration, the individual motor should be able to exert the torque required with only a reasonable excess to satisfy the various conditions. These conditions include low voltage, greater static friction after a long period of shut down, and the unusual friction of a new machine.

By means of the taps or additional terminals brought out from the secondary winding, a tap can be selected which will give the required voltage at the motor terminal for the starting torque that is required. The starter is entirely automatic and provides for overload and under-voltage protection. It is necessary only to arrange for mounting on or near the card one or more push-button stations for control of the motor. The starter can be located remote from the card if desired.

For the single-cylinder breaker section, with feeder 60 x 60 in., a similar application is made, except that one chain only is required from the cylinder shaft to the auxiliary shaft. A 3 H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 60 cycle motor can be used, and it is not necessary to arrange for increased voltage at the motor terminals to start this

* Of the General Electric Co. Paper presented before Textile Division of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Dec. 3.



Statistics:

Total length of earth dam, 1,172 feet.

Total length of concrete dam, 726 feet.

Maximum height, foundation to top of walkway, 156 feet.

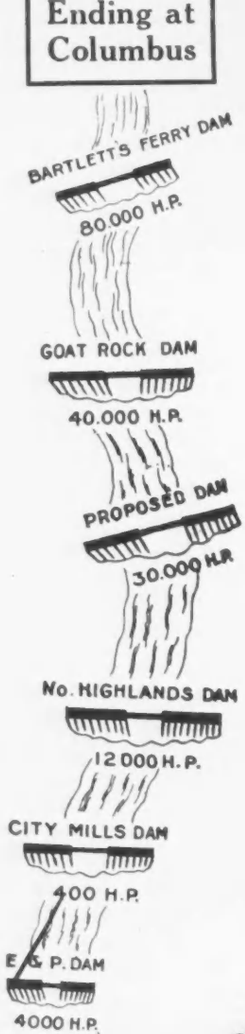
Size of water wheels, 22,000 h.p. each; capacity generators, 18,750 KVA.

Cost, more than eight million dollars.

Cofferdam construction begun Aug. 1, 1924.

Engineering and construction by Stone & Webster, Inc.

Fall of 360 Feet in 34 miles Ending at Columbus



COLUMBUS ELECTRIC & POWER CO.

Ultimate Capacity

80,000 h. p.

THE Bartlett's Ferry dam and power plant will be in operation at half capacity by January 1—more than doubling the power resources of the Columbus Electric & Power Company, greatly increasing the storage of water against low stages of the river and improving the operation of all dams below.

We supply power for all but two of the more than a hundred diversified industries of Columbus—and these two are partly supplied—and for EVERY COTTON MILL within reach of our transmission lines.

Write us for information as to industrial opportunities at Columbus.

Columbus Electric & Power Co.

Columbus, Georgia

West Point—LaGrange—Hogansville—Newnan

Under Executive Management STONE & WEBSTER, Inc.

section. The starting torque of a standard textile motor is sufficient to develop a satisfactory start and smooth acceleration, using a switch for direct connection to the line. An enclosed magnetic switch for push-button operation is recommended. This switch can be mounted either on the card or remote, and it is necessary only to provide for the mounting of one or more push-button stations on the card for the control of this motor.

Grinding and Stripping

In addition to the control mentioned for motor driving either the breaker or finisher section, a reversing switch is necessary in the circuit of each motor for the grinding operation. The stripping operation is handled in the same way as for belt drive.

For the finisher section where the two cylinders are chain-connected to one auxiliary shaft, the stripping operation may be facilitated by the use of a jaw clutch sprocket on the cylinder shaft. One of the chain manufacturers has developed a sprocket which can be disconnected to free each cylinder from the motor and auxiliary shaft. This allows the stripping operator to revolve one cylinder only during the stripping operation.

The advantages to be obtained from individual motor drive are good starting and smooth acceleration, which helps in retaining the fine adjustment and small working clearances found in this type of machine, the elimination of overhead shafting and belting, which results in a cleaner card room, and greater ease and much less hazard when preparing for the grinding operation. It is not necessary to remove and cross the belting to obtain reverse operation required for grinding. The lighting and general working atmosphere is much improved and appreciated by the operators. The arrangement of machines is, of course, more flexible, as their position does not depend upon the location of shafting.

Drive for Cotton Cards

For many years cotton cards were driven by belts from line shafting, the prime movers being either water wheels or steam engines. The next step was to electrify, using large group motors of 50, 75, or 100 H.P. capacity. The motor capacity was generally figured on the basis of 1 H.P. per card. There has always been a problem in regard to a satisfactory method of stripping in connection with the individual motor drive for the cotton card, and perhaps for this reason this group of machines has been among the last to be driven by individual motors.

There has been developed a special motor and control for individual application to each card, also a special motor and control for the stripping process. The card is a very heavy and slow moving machine requiring considerably more starting effort than that required when running at its normal speed and load, and the motor must have sufficient starting torque for slow and smooth acceleration. The torque required varies according to conditions. A new machine naturally requires more starting effort when first installed; also after a long period of shut down, as on a Monday morning. The average power required by a 50 x 40 in. revolving flat card running at 165 R.P.M. is 1.1 H.P. The average starting effort required at the cylinder shaft is 95 lb. ft.

For such a card it is recommended that a motor rated 1¼ H.P., 1200 R.P.M., and 60 cycles, designed for special starting torque and maximum running characteristics at full load for either geared or chain application be used. The motor should be totally enclosed (a desirable feature in a card room where so much cotton fly is present), and should also be furnished with waste-packed bearings, which require minimum attention and are clean. Motors have been applied for both geared and chain drive (see Fig. 2) to the cylinder shaft.

Motor Control

The control for this motor may be either hand or push-button operated. A reversing switch for the grinding operation also is required. A push-button-operated, enclosed magnetic switch, providing both overload and under-voltage protection, is recommended for the motor control. A good arrangement, perhaps a little more expensive to wire when installing, is to group the magnetic switches, also the reversing switches, for each card on a wall remote from the cards. As many as twenty sets may be grouped at one point, the quantity and location, of course, depending upon local conditions. With this arrangement, only a two-button push-button station marked "Start" and "Stop" will be required for mounting on each card. If a hand-operated switch is used, it will be necessary to arrange for mounting this switch on the card.

The under-voltage feature obtained by the use of a magnetic switch is very desirable from the standpoint of safety to the operator. In case of failure of voltage, the machine will stop and will not start up again if the voltage is restored without the operator pressing the starting button. The push button station is also equipped with a locking bar, which can lock the stop button and prevent any unauthorized person from starting. This is a valuable feature in case of a card machine being out of order, as the workmen may work on the machine without fear of accidental starting, resulting in possible injury.

Stripping Motor

The stripping process is taken care of by a separate, portable motor, small in dimensions and of light weight. It has a short time period rating of ¾ H.P., and 1200 R.P.M., as it generally requires less than a minute to strip either cylinder or doffer. This motor is furnished with approximately 4 ft. of terminal lead in flexible conduit with suitable plug for connection to a receptacle wired at each card, and is wound for 3 phase 110 volts, requiring a separate circuit at each card. One motor can be used to handle approximately 20 cards, and only one switch is necessary to control this motor circuit.

This arrangement permits the use of a three-point plug and receptable of a practical size, eliminating any hazard or fear from the use of the higher voltage circuits, 440 or 550 volts, as generally used for the power lines throughout the mill. The stripper motor is controlled by a foot-operated push-button station located in a position most convenient for the operator when stripping. This push-button station is normally open and must be held closed by the foot to make the plug receptacle alive or keep the stripper motor in operation.

Advantages of Drive

Some of the advantages for individual motor drive for cotton cards are the following:

(1) The start of the card is better with individual motor because it accelerates more evenly than with the ordinary belt drive. The motor picks up the load with a positive, gradual acceleration.

(2) More production is afforded because the drive is positive and belt slippage, which exists in the usual belt drive, is eliminated.

(3) It does away with all overhead shafting and belting, making a

Power Data Sheets

By F. S. Root

POWER REQUIRED TO OPERATE WORSTED SPINNING FRAMES (1)

TEST DATA.
Kind of machine. 200 Spindle, Saco-Lowell, cap spinning.
Drive. Individual, 7½ H.P. motor, chain-drive
Test No. 1, made 1/26/25

FRAME NO. 2
Spindle Speed ..... 5630.
Yarn Count ..... 2/30.
Amount on Spindles ½ Full.
Motor Temperature - 60° Cent.
Room Temperature. 26.7° C.
Horse Power Output 6.5

DERIVED DATA.
Net Horsepower required per Spindle = .0325.
Spindles per H.P. = 30.

POWER REQUIRED TO OPERATE WORSTED SPINNING FRAMES (2)

TEST DATA.
Kind of machine. 200 Spindle, Saco-Lowell, cap spinning.
Drive. Individual, 7½ H.P. motor, chain-drive.
Test No. 2. Jan. 26. 1925.

FRAME NO. 3.
Spindle Speed ..... 5630.
Yarn Count 3/24
Amount on Spindles, - Empty.
Motor Temperature .... 70° C.
Room Temperature ... 26.7° C
Horse Power Output, ... 6.3

DERIVED DATA.
Net Horsepower required per Spindle = .0315.
Spindles per H.P = 31.

POWER REQUIRED TO OPERATE WORSTED SPINNING FRAMES (3)

TEST DATA.
Kind of machine. 200 Spindle, Saco-Lowell cap spinning.
Drive. Individual, 7½ H.P. motor, chain drive.
Test No. 4, made Jan. 26, '25.

FRAME No. 5.
Spindle Speed ..... 5630.
Yarn Count ..... 2/30.
Amount on Spindle ... ¼ Full.
Motor Temperature .... 50° C.
Room Temperature .. 26.7 C.
Horsepower Output 6.3

DERIVED DATA
Net Horsepower required per Spindle .0315.
Spindles per H.P = 31.

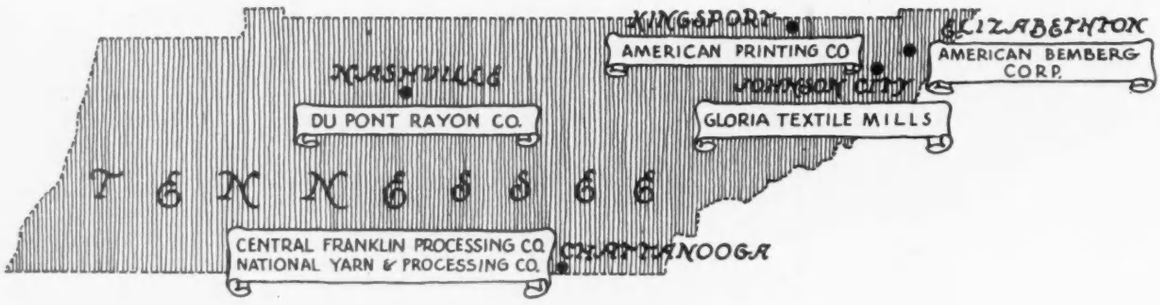
POWER REQUIRED TO OPERATE WORSTED SPINNING FRAMES (4)

TEST DATA
Kind of machine. 200 Spindle, Saco-Lowell, cap spinning.
Drive. Individual, 7½ H.P. motor, chain-drive.
Test No. 3, made 1/26/25

FRAME NO. 3.
Spindle Speed ..... 5630.
Yarn Count ..... 3/24.
Amount on Spindle .... Full.
Motor Temperature ..... 70° C.
Room Temperature .... 26.7° C.
Horse Power Output 7.6

DERIVED DATA.
Net Horsepower required per Spindle = .0375.
Spindles per H.P = 26½.

Above is presented the twelfth installment of a series of power data sheets appearing regularly in Power and Engineering issues of TEXTILE WORLD.



ROLL CALL

of New Additions to Tennessee's Rapidly Growing List of Textile Mills

After all of the claims and counter-claims as to the relative merits of different localities, one might well ask, "Which sections are actually being chosen?"

Following are a few of the companies that have recently come into Tennessee:

Du Pont Rayon Co.	Nashville
American Bemberg Corp.	Elizabethton
American Printing Co.	Kingsport
Gloria Textile Mills	Johnson City
Central Franklin Processing Co.	Chattanooga
National Yarn and Processing Co.	Chattanooga

These companies made a thorough study of various sections of the South—and found in Tennessee conditions which they considered essential to successful textile manufacture. These "conditions" are briefly outlined in the column at the right.

Tennessee offers ***you*** the same advantages, worthy of an impartial and ***thorough*** investigation. Write us for information about this section or address Secretaries of local Chambers of Commerce.

The Tennessee Electric Power Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

What Tennessee Offers

1. Ample supply of native white labor.
2. Ideal climate the year 'round.
3. Cotton from Tennessee and adjoining states.
4. Satisfactory transportation facilities.
5. Location in the center of Southern markets, and within easy access of others.
6. Favorable construction conditions—land, material costs, taxes.
7. Adequate banking facilities.
8. Cheap power with the supply well in advance of requirements.

Build Your Mill in TENNESSEE

much cleaner card room. Dripping of oil from shafting is eliminated.

(4) Static electricity from belting, always troublesome in a card room, is eliminated.

(5) Greater ease and much less hazard is afforded when preparing for the grinding operation. For reversing the card, it is only necessary to move the handle of the reversing switch. The removing and crossing of belting necessary for changing the rotation for the belt drive is always troublesome and presents a hazard.

(6) With motor drive, cards may be all either right-hand or left-hand, and the usual hazard which exists between driven pulleys for adjacent right and left-hand cards for belt drive may be eliminated.

(7) On account of the omission of all belting, the lighting and general working atmosphere is much improved, resulting in higher efficiency.

Boiler-Room Efficiency in Textile Plants

Necessity for Careful Attention to Boiler Auxiliaries—Discussion of Air Heaters, Economizers, and Water Walls—Brief Summary of the Savings by Superheated Steam—Auxiliaries Increase Boiler Efficiency, While Superheated Steam Betters Over-All Plant Efficiency

*By Pell W. Foster, Jr.**

THE textile industry has become the second largest user of power of all the industries in the United States. Figures from the last United States Census show that textile mills are using 2,983,002 H. P. This is second only to the power used by the iron and steel industry. It is, therefore, natural, with the present high prices of fuel, that the question of the efficient production of power has been given careful consideration by the engineers of mills which have been built during the last four or five years.

Although the percentage of the total cost of manufacturing textiles which is chargeable against power differs widely with the product which is being manufactured, nevertheless in all types of textile mills power charges are sufficient percentage of the total manufacturing cost to justify the installation of a more efficient power plant. As long as the additional first cost does not over-balance the actual savings made, the more efficient plant is the proper installation.

Various Ways of Saving Fuel

The principal effort of manufacturers who are building power plant equipment today is to save coal. A glance through the advertising sections in the technical papers will show that practically every piece of equipment which is manufactured claims some savings. Some textile engineers say that if they put in all the fuel saving devices which are manufactured it seems as though they ought to get better than 100% efficiency.

Certain standard pieces of equipment, however, make savings which are beyond question. The proper method of firing and correct design of furnace should be the first consideration. It also is assumed that the boiler selected will be efficient and the proper choice for the kind of fuel and kind of feed water which the plant uses. Attention can then be turned to the other equipment which tends to improve the efficiency in the utilization of the heat units burned in the furnace of the boiler.

Under average conditions, the gases leave the boiler at temperatures from 500 to 700 deg., depending on the type of boiler and the load which is being carried. It is apparent if air at 60 to 70 deg. F. is taken into the furnace, heated there to a high temperature, and then allowed to escape from the boiler at such temperatures, considerable heat which could be profitably used is wasted. For the purpose of recovering this heat, economizers and air pre-heaters have been designed, and are operating in hundreds of plants in this country today.

In order to point out the advantages of each piece of equipment, we are going to discuss each one separately.

Economizers

An economizer is a tubular heater placed in the path of the gases leaving the boiler. The feed water on its way to the boiler passes through these tubes and the waste gases from the boiler pass over the tubes, thus heating the feed water and recovering a proportionate amount of the waste heat in the gases.

Economizers have been installed in plants for the last hundred years. The old idea was to have one large economizer which would serve from two to six or eight boiler units. All the gases from all of these boilers would pass through the economizer and all the feed water would be led through the tubes. While such an economizer arrangement improved plant efficiency, it was not the most effective arrangement. On account of its large size, it was usually necessary to locate the economizer at some distance from the boilers. In traveling through the long flues connecting the boilers to the economizer, a vast amount of heat was lost in radiation. In addition to this, cold air leaked into the flue and was also drawn into the flue from the cold furnace of any boiler or boilers which might not be operating.

The net result was that the actual increase in temperature put into the feed water was in many cases only one-third to one-half of what it actually should have been. For this reason economizers have not been included in many mill power plants which have been put in during the last five years.

The inefficiency of the old large or "house type" unit led to the development of an individual economizer for each boiler. These units contain anywhere from 30% to 80% of the heating surface in the boiler. A special effort in the design of the plant is made to locate the economizer as close as possible to the gas outlet from the boiler. A by-pass flue, provided to allow the gases to pass around the economizer when it was down, was a feature of the old "house type" design, but is usually not included with the new single unit. By-passes, with the necessary dampers, provide an opportunity for the gases to pass around the economizer even when the dampers are fully closed.

By the use of steel economizer tubes, the heating surface of the economizer can be made fully as strong as that of the boiler; and, therefore, there is no more reason for shut-downs for repairs on the one than on the other. The economizer thus becomes as much a part of the boiler as the boiler tubes themselves. The infiltration of cold air into the gases before they enter the economizer is thus practically eliminated, and the heat from the gases is transferred to the water in a much more efficient manner.

The question of the proper proportion between the heating surface of the boiler and that of the individual type economizer is one which is always given much attention and engineering study. From 60% to 80% of the work done in a three-pass, horizontal, water-tube boiler is done in the first pass. In this pass, the bottom rows of tubes are exposed to the radiant heat of the furnace, and the gases of combustion have a high temperature in their passage over the tubes above. In the second and third passes, the gases have lost much of their temperature. The result is that there is a very small difference between the temperature of the gases and the temperature of the steam-water mixture in the boiler tubes. It follows obviously that this part of the boiler contains ineffective and inefficient heating surface.

In a properly designed, individual-type economizer, the water will enter at the far end of the economizer, where it meets the coldest gases. The water flows all the way through the economizer, constantly meeting hotter and hotter gases as its own temperature increases. We thus have true counter-current flow with the water at lowest temperature meeting the cool gases and the high-temperature gases meeting the hottest water.

Accordingly we have a temperature difference between gases and water in the counter-current economizer which is just about twice the difference in the second and third pass of the boiler. It, therefore, follows that the amount of work done by a square foot of tube surface in the economizer is twice that done by an equivalent area in the last passes of a boiler. We can, therefore, afford to put in a smaller boiler if we plan to install an economizer and replace inefficient heating surface in the cooler gas zones of the boiler by economizer tubes arranged for counter-current flow.

It was the usual practice of engineers in the past to select in the first place an efficient boiler. Further study would then be made to see whether an economizer would pay for the necessary investment, considering the load factor on the plant and the price of the fuel used. Naturally this was putting the economizer on a very unfair basis, as the gas temperature leaving an efficient boiler was so low that the economizer could not be expected to do much work. The present engineering practice is to compare a large efficient boiler with a smaller boiler and individual type economizer, the comparisons being made both on the basis of first cost and of over-all efficiency. Credit should be made against the first cost of the economizer for the reduced cost of the smaller boiler.

Air Pre-Heaters

An air preheater is a heater which raises the temperature of the air on the way to the furnace by means of the waste heat in the gases leaving the boiler. As was pointed out earlier in this paper, air is usually introduced into a furnace at temperatures of from 60 to 70 deg. F. As combustion or burning of oil or coal in a furnace requires temperatures of 2000 to 2800 deg. F., it is apparent that the air must be raised from the entering temperature to this point. Obviously it requires additional coal to heat this air.

If the heat in the waste gases leaving the boiler setting is used to preheat this air, less coal will be required in the furnace. In an economizer we take waste heat from the gases and put it into the water which is to be evaporated. In the air heater we take waste heat from the gases and put it into the air for combustion. The percentage of gain in efficiency, or definite percentage of fuel saving, in each case may be roughly measured by the amount of waste heat actually taken out of the gases and put into the water or air.

It is obvious that as far as theoretical over-all boiler efficiency is concerned, you can get the same figure with an air heater as with an economizer. Once having recovered the heat from the waste gases leaving a boiler in either an economizer or an air heater, the next step is to get

* New England District Manager, Power Specialty Co.

this heat which has been recovered into heat units in the form of steam. In the case of the economizer, the heat is already in the water, and the water is conveyed through a small pipe to the boiler drum, which is only a short distance away. This small pipe line can be well covered so that the radiation losses from it are very small indeed. In the case of an air heater, having gotten the heat from the waste gases into the air for combustion, we still have to transfer this heat from the air into the feed water.

The preheated air must be conveyed from the air heater to the furnace of the boiler through a large flue, and consequently must have a large heat loss due to the amount of radiating surface in the flue. Once in the furnace the heat units can only be transferred from the air into the water with the efficiency at which the boiler is operating — say 80%. For this reason, it might be said that the net over-all efficiency of the boiler and economizer is higher than the net over-all efficiency of the boiler and air heater in most cases.

An economizer usually takes up less room than an air heater, as the air heater must contain twice as much surface to do the same work as a given size economizer.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, let us assume, for discussion, that the over-all efficiency of a boiler plus air heater is equal to that of the boiler plus economizer. The next consideration then is whether the economizer or air heater adds more to the capacity of the boiler proper. The only direct gain in capacity which air heaters afford is a variable gain in furnace efficiency. With modern stoker design, without preheated air, it is possible to operate at as high temperatures as ordinary brickwork can stand. If under these conditions we preheated our air and tried to burn more fuel, it would seem obvious that the furnace temperatures would reach a degree where the brickwork maintenance cost would be high — perhaps excessively high.

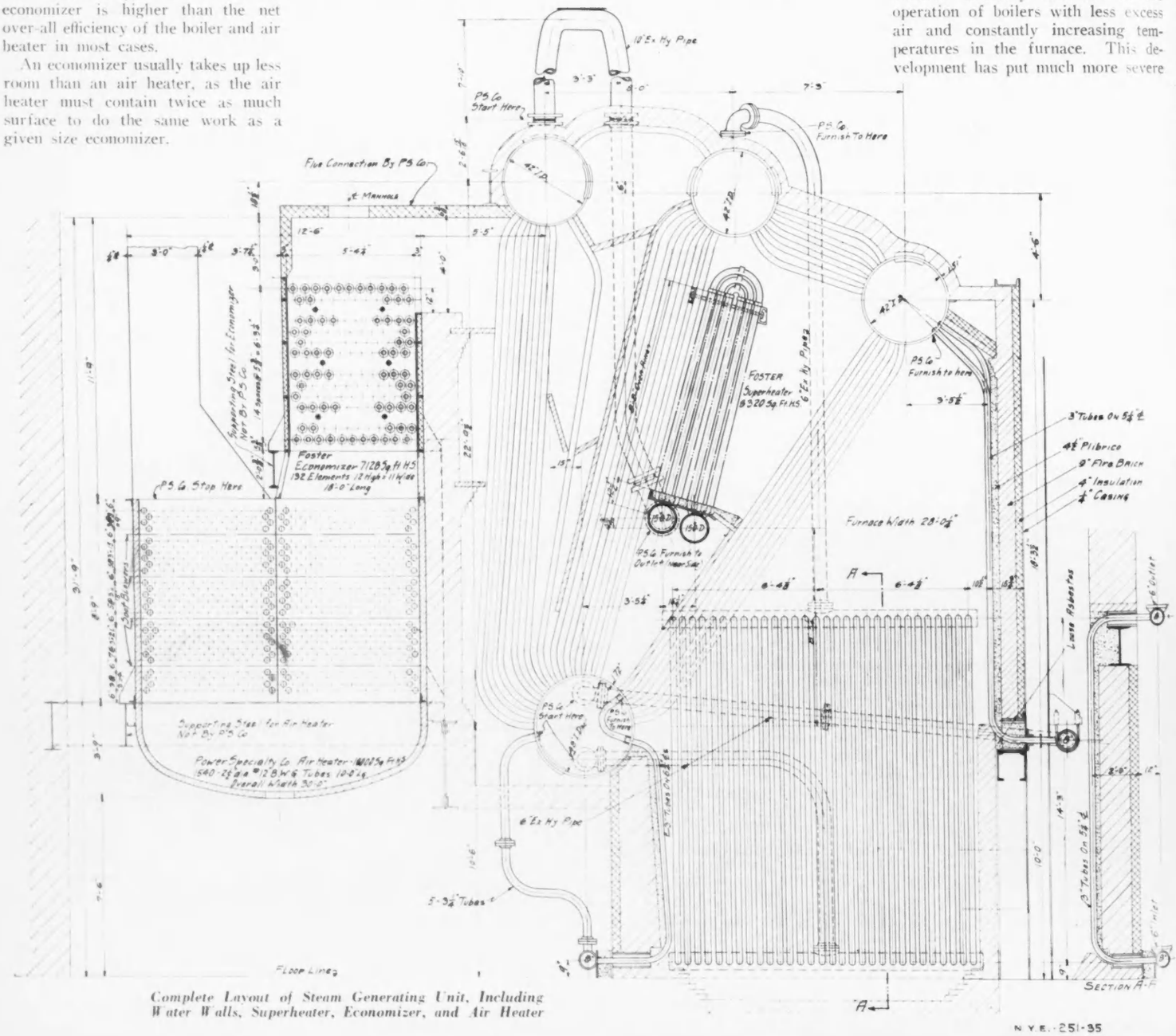
If, then, we are to capitalize on the greater furnace efficiency due to preheated air and intend to burn more fuel, we must either put in a bigger furnace or use some measure for cooling the furnace walls. It follows logically then that if we are to credit the air heaters with any factor of increased capacity on the boilers, we must debit against the air heater the cost of the cooling device which must be put in the furnace to make this possible.

In the case of the economizers, we have a direct gain in the capacity of the boiler proper. If we are heating the feed water in the economizer 80 deg. F. to 100 deg. F., and if the heat required per pound of water to evaporate it from 200 deg. F. is 1,000 B.T.U., the economizer is doing 8% to 10% of the work formerly done in the boiler. If, then, the same amount of fuel is burned in the furnace, assuming for a moment that the economizer does not increase the boiler efficiency, the boiler will evaporate 8% to 10% more steam per hour.

However, an air heater or an economizer may be credited with a collateral increase in capacity. The efficiency curve of a boiler is fairly flat up to a certain over-rating where it curves off sharply with rapidly decreasing efficiency. It would be most uneconomical to operate a boiler at any rating where its efficiency is well below that at normal rating. When a boiler is equipped with an air heater or economizer, 250 deg. or so of additional temperature is taken out of the gases. A boiler equipped in this way, therefore, can operate more efficiently at 250% to 300% of rating than a naked boiler can at 150%. On a fair basis it may be said that, without putting any greater strain on the furnace, a boiler and economizer can be operated efficiently at 25% or 50% higher rating than the boiler alone.

Water-Cooled Furnace Walls

The effort of combustion engineers during the last few years to increase furnace efficiency has led to the operation of boilers with less excess air and constantly increasing temperatures in the furnace. This development has put much more severe



Complete Layout of Steam Generating Unit, Including Water Walls, Superheater, Economizer, and Air Heater

strain on the brickwork in the furnace walls and has necessitated the introduction of some means of cooling the furnace and protecting the refractories.

The first effort to accomplish this cooling was by leading the air for combustion through ducts or passageways in the walls, thus preheating the air and cooling the brickwork at the same time. Air cooling, however, made the cost of the elaborate wall construction necessarily very high, and also was not always entirely effective in keeping the furnace maintenance cost at a low figure.

Due to these two points, the next step in furnace cooling was the use of walls made up of water tubes which replaced partially or entirely the usual fire brick construction. In most cases these water walls were connected into the circulating system of the boiler proper. The main reason for putting in these water walls is to reduce the furnace temperature and thus relieve the severe thermal strain on the refractories. Less excess air is thus required for cooling purposes and the efficiency of the boiler is accordingly improved. On account of the large amount of heating surface exposed to radiant heat in the furnace by the water walls, pressure can be gotten on a cold boiler more quickly.

It should be realized, however, that the water walls do not do a great deal to increase the capacity of a given size boiler. Obviously, they take heat out of the furance; and, therefore, the gases enter the boiler proper at a lower temperature. It is evident that the work done by the boiler proper is thus lessened to some extent by the work done by the water walls. It may fairly be said, however, that, due to the heat extracted from the furnace by the water walls, less excess air may be used, and more coal can be burned without reaching excessive temperatures on the brickwork. We thus have a capacity gain along these lines, and also an additional one due to the greater efficiency given the boiler by the water walls.

Superheated Steam

While economizers and air preheaters make their saving by improving the efficiency of the boiler, superheated steam accomplishes its gain by the more efficient use of steam in the power plant and in the industrial uses of the steam in the mill. It should still be recognized that the placing of additional heating surface in a boiler setting increases the efficiency of the boiler; and, in the usual case, equipping the boiler with a superheater increases the boiler efficiency from 1% to 2%, depending upon the degree of superheat obtained. This advantage in installing superheaters should not be overlooked.

The greatest saving by the use of superheated steam is usually made in the prime movers. It is recognized that much of the inefficiency in either engines or turbines is due to the condensation of steam. When steam is superheated, additional heat is added to it, and an equivalent amount of heat can be lost without causing the steam to condense. In addition to this, superheated steam is a perfect gas and a poor conductor, so that it gives up its heat much more slowly than wet saturated steam. For this reason, when steam is superheated, it can be conveyed from the boiler-room to the engine-room with no loss due to condensation; and initial cylinder condensation in the prime mover is eliminated, thus leading to a direct steam saving and fuel saving.

Of course the net fuel saving is less than the steam saving for the reason that it takes 5% more heat units to generate a pound of steam super heated 100 deg., than it takes for a pound of saturated steam at the same pressure. If, therefore, we make an 18% steam saving on a compound reciprocating engine with 100 deg. of superheat, we make a net fuel saving of 13% on the basis of the same boiler efficiency with or without the superheater. Actually, as the superheater improves the boiler efficiency about 2%, the net fuel saving is 14.7%.

Superheating is also advantageous in the steam used for process, as the mill layout often necessitates carrying the steam for long distances through pipe lines. We, therefore, save the condensation of a certain percentage of the steam in the lines themselves, and if there is any superheat left in the steam when it reaches the process, we save a proportionate amount on account of less pounds of steam being required per hour.

Illumination for Textile Processes

Purchasers of Equipment Should Consider Carefully the Results Expected—Measurement of Light in Lumens—Causes of Bad Lighting, and the Remedies—Lamps Should Be Run in Rows Parallel to Windows in Order to Properly Supplement Variations in Daylight—Maintenance of Lighting Equipment

*By Robert L. Zahour**

THE superintendent of a textile mill would never think of purchasing a 10 H. P. motor for driving his machines instead of a 25 H.P. size merely because the smaller type is much cheaper. From his engineering data he knows a 25 H.P. motor is necessary to drive the machinery at the right production speed and meet the load demands of the various operations. He calculates the size of motor required and then buys it.

Yet far too seldom does the person in charge of the lighting of a textile mill have sufficient facilities to know what he is buying. He purchases "lighting fixtures"—lamps, reflectors, hangers—and his investment in such equipment is controlled by the first cost of that equipment, or by the cost of the electrical power to operate the lamps. Often, when he assists in the design of a new mill building and in the locating of the machines, he overlooks the fact that to secure usable daylight he must expend thought and seek experience—for windows can seriously hinder as well as aid production and vision.

Must Buy Results

In textile mill lighting, we should seek to buy a result, and not an article of equipment. We should purchase and evaluate actual resultant illumination and not merely glassware and metal. We must know and buy useful illumination and base our operating cost of lighting upon dollars per foot-candle or lumen—not upon dollars per outlet or fixture.

A purchaser of coal for a large industrial establishment does not buy merely so many tons of a black substance and be satisfied if the coal is merely black in color and of certain size lumps. He purchases coal of a

*Illumination Bureau, Westinghouse Lamp Co.

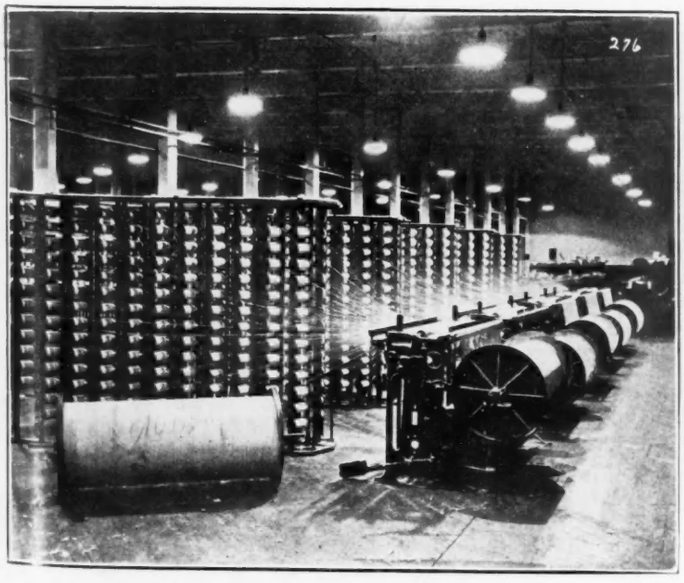
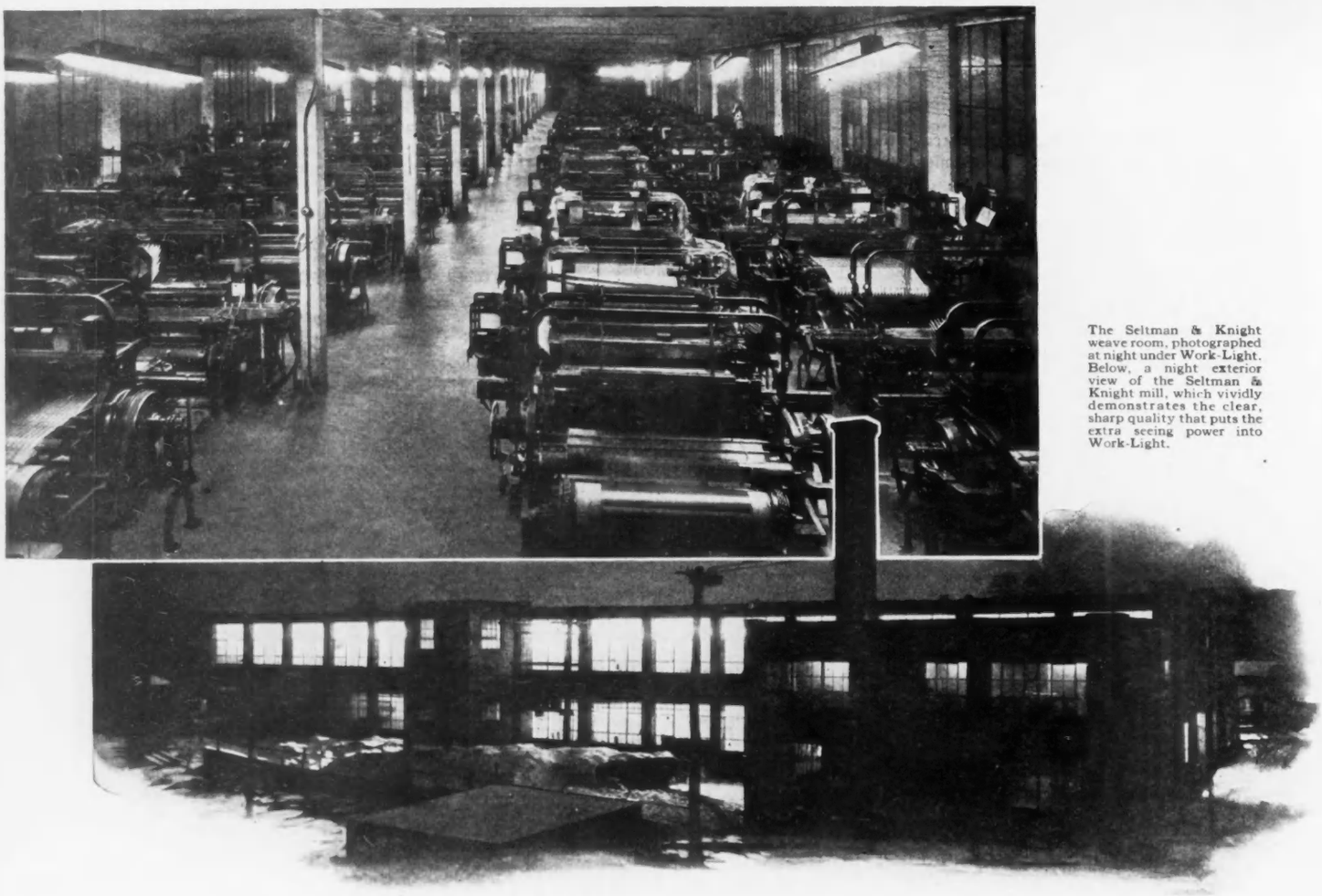


Fig. 1. Proper Illumination Allows Each Thread to Be Seen Clearly

Fig. 2. Avoid Wasteful Absorption of Light by Painting Walls and Ceiling with Light Colors



The Seltman & Knight weave room, photographed at night under Work-Light. Below, a night exterior view of the Seltman & Knight mill, which vividly demonstrates the clear, sharp quality that puts the extra seeing power into Work-Light.

A modern mill building—*better at night!*

The president says so!

IN spite of the pace set by many leading producers, there are still hundreds of textile mills which find their operations limited by daylight and the shortcomings of ordinary mill-lighting.

Light that brings out every thread, clear and distinct—light that actually penetrates the warp—light that keeps workers' eyes keen and fresh from the start of the shift to the finish—is available. Under present producing and selling conditions, every mill should have it.

Why don't more mills have it? Perhaps because they lack data. Perhaps because they think "light is all alike." Perhaps because they still pin their faith to daylight and regard statements like Mr. Seltman's as pleasant exaggerations.

But Mr. Seltman speaks from experience. He knows what he says is fact. Once you see light such as he describes, you too will endorse his statement.

Why not get the facts—right in your plant—by accepting Work-Light's free trial offer? Seeing is believing, and there is no obligation. There is no need to plow through reams of technical data. When your men tell you they can see better, all the facts are covered.

"WE have a modern mill building. Our outside walls are practically all glass, through which daylight can stream in on the floor. But our illumination is better by far by night than by day, no matter how favorable the weather."

Mr. H. Seltman, president, Seltman & Knight, Inc., silk manufacturers of Pottstown, Pa., makes this statement in a letter addressed to our Philadelphia office.

"Bright sunlight is often glaring," he adds, "and hurtful to the eyes. Our Cooper Hewitt lights, installed as your engineering department instructed, put the light where it is needed and, while there is an abundance of it, it is mild and restful to the eye.

"We consider it better than daylight."

Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.
85 River Street
Hoboken, N.J.

Work-Light

101 © C.H.E.Co.,1925

specific heating value and with a specified percentage of ash and definite clinkering qualities; i. e., he buys a usable heating or steam-making ability. And so it should be with illumination, either natural or artificial. It is ability to see and illumination on the work that should be the first considerations, as shown in Fig. 1. The only measure of true efficiency in lighting a mill is "how much per unit of useful light," and not "what is the price of the lamps, glassware and accessories."

Measure of Light

The textile mill operator is interested in knowing whether his lighting system is working efficiently, and not hindering production or increasing spoilage. In order to have any knowledge of illumination values, it is necessary to have a common measure of light, which in reality would be a simple matter if the mill operator could think in terms of lumens of light as he thinks of quarts of water or yards of cloth.

Yet there is nothing complex about measuring illumination. If we fill a tank 5 x 10 ft. with water and then

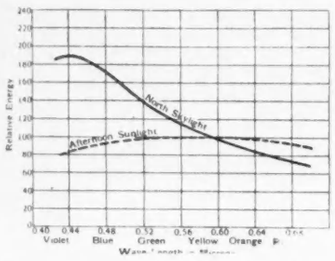


Fig. 4. Changeable Color Quality of Daylight

place a yard stick vertically into it, we might measure say 1 ft. of water. Then, in order to evaluate the quantity of water in the tank, we would multiply the area of the tank bottom (5 x 10 or 50 sq. ft.) by the depth of the water measured on the yard stick, and the result would be (50 x 1) or 50 cu. ft.

In a very similar manner, we are able to compute the illumination in a room filled with light from a unit above. Using not a yard stick this time, but a foot-candle meter; and, where the depth of water was a certain number of feet, the depth of light in the room might be a certain number of foot-candles. Then, to evaluate the quantity of illumination in the room, we multiply the floor area by the number of foot-candles measured, and get a new unit which cannot be called cubic feet of light, but which we call "lumens" of light.

Taking up the most important parts of a textile mill, the following list of foot-candle intensities are recommended from a number of operators' experiences as being necessary to see easily and quickly.

Operation	Foot-Candles Recommended	Foot-Candle Range
COTTON MILLS		
Opening & Lapping	5	3–6
Carding	5	3–6
Drawing Frame	5	3–6
Roving	5	3–6
Dyeing	5	3–6
Spooling	..	....
Spinning	..	....
Drawing-in	8	5–10
Quilling	..	....
Knitting	..	....
Slashing	..	....
Warping	..	....
Weaving	10	8–16
Inspecting	..	....
SILK MILLS		
Winding	8	5–10
Throwing	..	....
Dyeing	..	....
Quilling	..	....
Warping	..	....
Weaving — Light Gds.	10	8–16
Weaving — Dark Gds.	12	8–16
Finishing	..	....
WOOLEN MILLS		
Carding	..	....
Picking	4	3–6
Washing	..	....
Combing	..	....
Twisting	6	4–8
Dyeing	..	....
Drawing-in	..	....
Warping — Light Gds.	6	4–8
Warping — Dark Gds.	10	8–16
Weaving — Light Gds.	8	5–10
Weaving — Dark Gds.	12	10–20
Knitting Machines	10	6–12

Remedies for Bad Lighting

The practice of bare lamps when hung low, as on drop cords, or placed in the field of vision, is a sign of reckless waste of light and of detrimental glare. Any photographer who points a camera towards the sun in taking a picture will expect a fogged plate—any workman facing a bare lamp will get blurred images of the machinery or textile material he is straining to see. RLM porcelain enameled steel reflectors with white bowl Mazda C

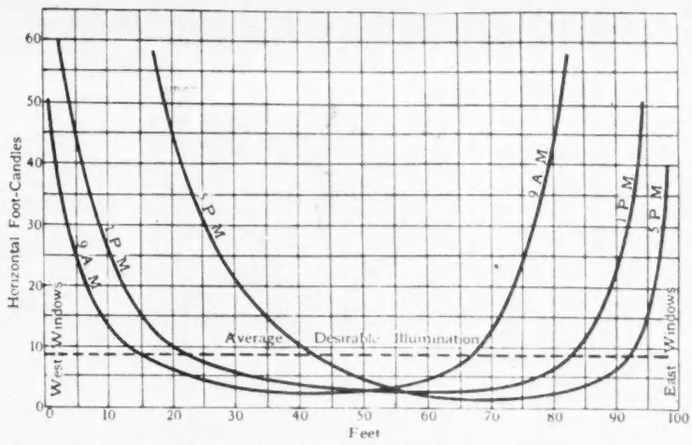


Fig. 3. Daylight Illumination Within a Factory Throughout a June Day. (Building Extends North and South, Has a 16 Ft. White Ceiling, and Walls are 60% Clear Glass.)

lamps hung 10 to 12 ft. above the floor should be used.

Paying good money for the generation of light and then allowing it to be absorbed by dark, smoky walls and ceilings seems as illogical as to build water reservoirs of sand and allow the water to soak away into the earth. Flat white paint on walls and ceilings should be used, as shown in Fig. 2, and will increase illumination 25%.

Natural daylight falls off in value very rapidly as one moves away from the windows. Fig. 3 illustrates this fact and shows as well that the natural daylight within a room changes greatly from hour to hour. The east side of a mill needs artificial light to supplement daylight in the late afternoon; the west side needs artificial light in the morning. Lighting units for general overhead lighting should be connected in rows parallel to the windows so that the failing daylight, evidenced by darkness occurring first down the center of the room, can be supplemented by artificial light where needed.

The color of daylight changes from hour to hour. From the chart shown in Fig. 4, afternoon sunlight is relatively low in its percentage of violets, blues, and greens, but high in reds as compared to north sky light. Textile work that involves color matching is

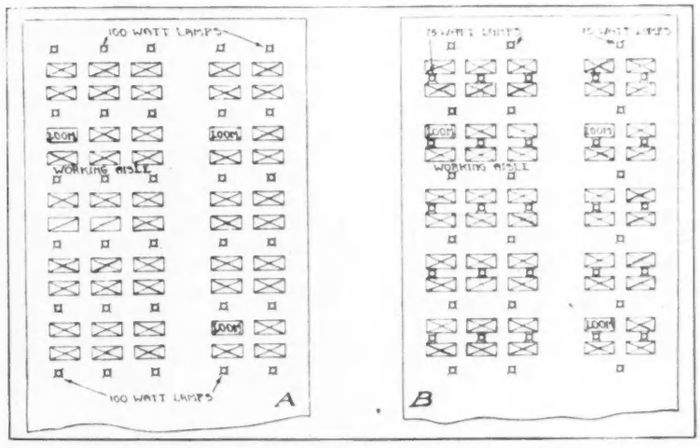


Fig. 5. Typical Placing of Outlets for the Lighting of Looms. Plan A, 50 Watts per Loom. Plan B, 60 to 75 Watts per Loom

influenced by this fact, and hence daylight cannot be depended upon as a color standard. It is recommended that lighting units especially equipped with daylight screens be used for color-matching purposes.

Important Parts of Mill

In cotton carding and drawing, detailed vision is not essential, and general illumination is sufficient. Small individual drop lights are being discontinued, and modern mills are now using 3 to 6 foot-candles from RLM dome reflectors hung about 10 ft. above the floor, spaced on 15 to 20 ft. centers, and equipped with 150 watt Mazda C lamps.

More illumination is required for spinning frames, twisters and spoolers, as the threads become successively smaller. Up to the finer work performed, it is well to increase the illumination to 5 to 10 foot-candles—i. e., about 1.5 watts per sq. ft. of floor area.

Individual threads on warpers must be clearly visible. Fig. 1 shows a system to take care of this kind of work. An installation providing at least 75 watts per machine should be

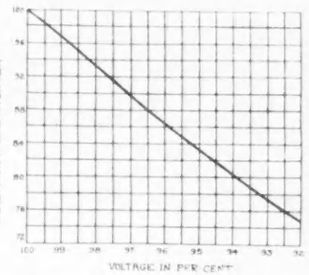


Fig. 6. Relation of Candle-Power to Voltage

used in this case, for not only must the light fall on the horizontal surfaces, but sideways as well.

Shadows are the chief fault in the lighting of looms. Two general arrangements of outlets have been used, as shown in Fig. 5. Plan A involves less wiring costs; and, unless the frames are high or the ceilings low, this arrangement results in excellent illumination. The lighting is usually about 4 foot-candles in the shadows. In silk weaving it is necessary to see and tie broken threads; and, whereas a local lamp hung close to the work will enable the operator to do this, at least the same wattage is required as would be necessary with a smaller number of larger overhead lamps, and the operating, maintenance, and wiring costs are no less. For example, the mill now using Plan A, Fig. 5, formerly had a 60 watt (620 lumens) lamp hung over each machine. The new arrangement requires only 50 watts per loom, yet the lumens (quantity of light) per machine are increased from 620 to 650.

Lighting Maintenance

The frequent cleaning of textile mill lighting equipment is especially necessary, because lint, dust and oil vapors accumulate upon lamp bulbs and reflector surfaces to such an extent that the efficiency of the system falls off

New Discovery Increases Output of Weave-Room

During the past two years many of America's leading mills have been testing and carefully observing results obtained with a thermostatic regulator which controls the temperature of heat on the drying surface of Slasher Cylinders. Here briefly stated are the benefits obtained by the use of this regulator.

Experience has proved that a warp may be very thoroughly sized, yet if it is *Over-Dried*, if it becomes *Glazed* or too *Brittle*, delays due to "broken ends" will reduce the output of the weave room.

At the suggestion of many Superintendents of large mills in New England and the South, POWERS engineers have designed and perfected a simple and inexpensive regulator which automatically controls the heat on the drying surface of Slasher Cylinders so that the temperature does not vary more than 2° above or below the point desired.

What are the Results of this Accurate Control?

By maintaining the heat on the drying surface of Slasher Cylinders at a steady uniform temperature Powers Slasher Cylinder Regulators produce *standardized warps* which contain just the right amount of moisture in the yarn.

Increases Tensile Strength and Elasticity of Yarn

Glazed, Brittle, and Mildewed warps are eliminated with Powers Slasher Cylinder Temperature Regulators. This stops delays in the weave room, there are fewer broken ends, less shedding, and the work runs better.

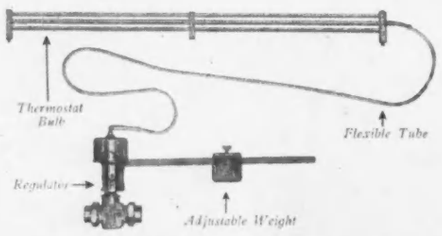
Test Shows 22% Saving of Steam

In addition to the very marked improvement in the quality of the sized yarn produced by the Powers Slasher Cylinder Temperature Regulator, there has been demonstrated, wherever it has been used, a substantial saving of steam.

The Superintendent of a $7,000,000 mill writes: "On a full day's run, on one machine which was under test we found that it required 22 per cent less steam to slash the same quantity of the same style yarn, with the regulator than it did without the regulator. The same slasher was used in making the test with and without the regulator."

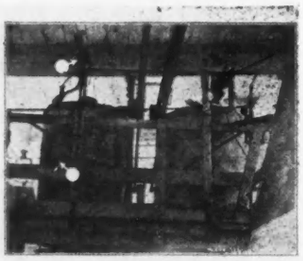
Write for FREE test offer

Upon request we shall be glad to send you prices and full particulars of our 30 day free test offer on the Powers Slasher Cylinder Temperature Regulator. Will you investigate this opportunity to increase the profits of your mill?



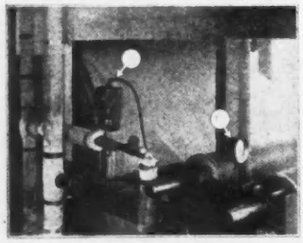
THE POWERS SLASHER CYLINDER TEMPERATURE REGULATOR

In the lower photograph, at right, this regulator is shown with the thermostat bulb mounted between the cylinders. Regulator, on steam supply pipe, is shown by lower arrow. Upper arrow points to a Powers Dial Thermometer which correctly indicates the temperature of the drying surface of the cylinders.



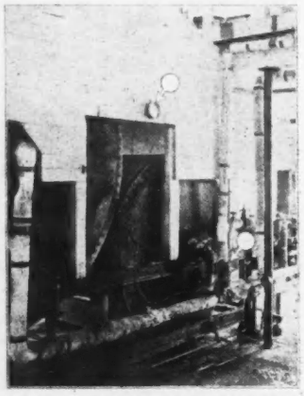
POWERS TEMPERATURE REGULATOR ON SIZE STORAGE KETTLES

Prevents overheating or underheating of size. The size does not deteriorate, become lumpy, too thin, or too thick so that it will not flow by gravity to the size box.



POWERS TEMPERATURE REGULATOR AND DIAL THERMOMETER ON SIZE BOX

Keeps the size at an accurate, uniform temperature which does not vary more than 2° above or below temperature desired. Thorough impregnation of the yarn and added tensile strength, a saving of steam and slasher tender's time result from this accurate control.



POWERS TEMPERATURE REGULATOR AND DIAL THERMOMETER ON SLASHER DRYING CYLINDERS

THE POWERS REGULATOR CO.

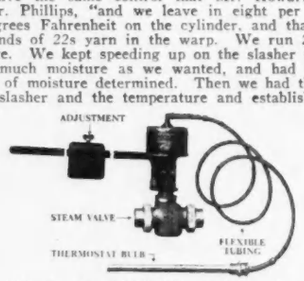
34 years of specialization in temperature control

2720 Greenview Avenue, Chicago

Atlanta	Cincinnati	Houston	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh	San Francisco	Seattle
Baltimore	Cleveland	Indianapolis	Nashville	Portland	CANADIAN OFFICES	
Boston	Denver	Kansas City	New Orleans	Rochester	Toronto	Winnipeg
Buffalo	Des Moines	Los Angeles	New York	St. Louis	Montreal	Calgary
Butte, Mont.	Detroit	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Salt Lake City	Halifax	Vancouver
Charlotte, N. C.	El Paso					

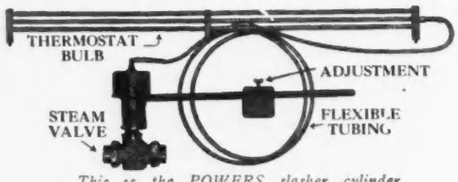
two pounds, so that there is not much chance of mildew.

"I have the same control that Mr. Howarth has," said Mr. Phillips, "and we leave in eight per cent at 152 degrees Fahrenheit on the cylinder, and that is for 3,000 ends of 22s yarn in the warp. We run 21 yards a minute. We kept speeding up on the slasher until we got as much moisture as we wanted, and had the percentage of moisture determined. Then we had the speed of the slasher and the temperature and established that



This is the POWERS regulator No. 11, lever type, for Size Cooking and Storage kettles. It is entirely automatic, accurate, reliable, durable, easily adjusted for different temperatures, and simple to install.

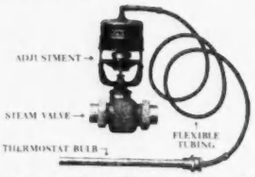
as a standard, for each different beam. I have run six warps on a stretch without a pound of steam. Four of these ran without taking the cloth off, 570 yards. One had one defect, one had two, and one four on those 570-yard cuts of cloth. We do not run as high a temperature as Mr. Howarth does. It will take eight pounds of steam until the cylinder gets hot, after that



This is the POWERS slasher cylinder regulator. The thermostat bulb is mounted between the drying cylinders, controlling the steam supply so that any desired temperature may be maintained, automatically and accurately.

we forget it, even if it gets to zero. I wouldn't run a slasher now without temperature control on it. We do not use anything to prevent mildew. I use rectified tallow and a gum and control it everywhere in the cooking."

"Will 152 degrees dry 4,000 ends of 22s if it would dry 2,200 ends 30s, or would it be necessary to change the temperature in the lighter set?"



This is the POWERS regulator No. 11, Spring adjustment type, for Size Boxes. Its accurate control of temperature results in proper penetration of the yarn. These are only three of the more than 50 different Powers regulators used in Textile Mills.

"You would regulate the speed of the slasher and run the lighter set faster," explained Mr. Arnold.

"We have different widths of loom beams," said Mr. Phillips, "and we regulate the speed by running from 20 to 24 yards per minute with the same temperature."

Now comes the Testimony of Experience

Above is reproduced, in miniature, an advertisement which we published a year ago.

Now comes the testimony of Experience!

At a meeting of Georgia Textile Men, at Atlanta in September, some facts were brought to light which should be valuable to the Superintendent of every Mill using slashers.

In the October issue of COTTON this meeting was reported, in part, as follows:

"Should warps come off the slasher entirely dry or slightly moist, and why?" was the question used to open the next discussion. Mr. Klinck wanted to know, aside from the personal judgment of the operative, whether there is any method of determining the amount of moisture in warps at the slasher, no affirmative answers being given.

"I have two slashers with Powers temperature control on them," stated Mr. Howarth, Supt. of the Lanett Cotton Mill, Lanett, Ala. * * * That control is the first thing ever put on a slasher that showed me I had been doing something wrong for 35 years." He stated that the amount of moisture in the warps off of the slasher with the regulators was about six per cent. * * *

In connection with his slashers which are controlled Mr. Howarth said they start out with eight or nine pounds pressure in the morning and when the control starts in, this might drop to half a pound or vary between one and

Test this Regulator in Your Mill

Find out for yourself how a POWERS Slasher Cylinder Temperature Regulator will increase your profits. Upon request we shall be glad to send you prices and full particulars of our 30 days' free test offer. You may thus know, before you buy, just what results you can get, and how quickly POWERS temperature control will pay for itself. And if you're not satisfied, after making the test, return the regulator and we will not bill you for it.

THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY

35 years of specialization in temperature control

2729 Greenview Avenue, Chicago

Atlanta	Butte, Mont.	Cleveland	El Paso	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Rochester	*Canadian Offices:*	
Baltimore	Charlotte, N. C.	Denver	Houston	Milwaukee	New York	St. Louis	Toronto	Winnipeg
Boston	Chattanooga	Des Moines	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Montreal	Calgary
Buffalo	Cincinnati	Detroit	Kansas City	Nashville	Pittsburgh	Seattle	Halifax	Vancouver

3356

25% to 30% of its initial output, after three to four weeks of neglect. Lamp bulbs and reflector equipment should be washed off with soap and water and dried carefully, preferably with paper absorbing towels.

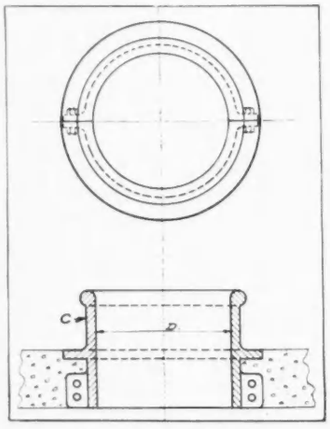
It should be remembered that Mazda lamps must be burned at their rated voltage in order to produce light most economically. The candlepower of a lamp falls off rapidly as the operating voltage is reduced, as may be seen from chart Fig. 6. Lamps rated at 100 volts and burned on circuits that actually measure 105 volts at the sockets, are producing only 85% of their amount of light.

A Handy Floor Sleeve

Curb Protects Pipes and Keeps Dirt from Hole

By W. F. Schaphorst

A prominent engineering concern in the East uses a sleeve made along the lines shown in the accompanying sketch for pipes passing through all kinds of floors. The curb "C" is in-



Handy Floor Sleeve

tended to protect the pipes as well as to form a neat appearance around the pipe opening. It is also to prevent the sweepers from pushing dirt from the floor above down through the hole and possibly upon workers beneath or upon machinery or other equipment located on the floor below.

This floor sleeve is composed of cast iron and is made in all sizes. It is also made with split lugs for bolts on the sides for the larger sizes or for placing around pipes which are already in position. In order to assure concentric alignment of the sleeves with pipes, it is advisable to leave holes in the floors larger than the actual requirements and to put the pipes in place and then locate the sleeves and grout them into position with cement.

The inside diameter of the pipe sleeves should be large enough to allow passing the flange or coupling of the pipe through it. For larger sizes, for instance, "D" may be made 2 in. larger in diameter than the diameter of the pipe flange. This allows for easy working and avoids trouble if at any time changes in piping are necessary.

Fences from Scrap

Oxy-Acetylene Blowpipe Converts Scrap Pile into Serviceable Fence with Impressive Gateway

*By H. G. Edwards**

ONE of the most important results of industrialism has been the discovery of new and valuable uses for common materials. Appliances to utilize waste or scrap materials evolve so rapidly that what was scrap until yesterday has today become some important product. In this age when conquest of the mysteries of metals is recognized, there is one instrument that has done more for the reclaiming and revaluing of metal than any other in the world. It is, of course, the oxy-acetylene blowpipe; and with a knowledge of its attainments and potentialities in this field one hesitates to call anything scrap.

The oxy-acetylene process has rendered untold miles of scrap pipe, for instance, valuable. In the back yard of many industrial plants is a junk pile, and unsightly as it is, under the flame it becomes the scene of miracles. Ordinarily there are hundreds of feet of pipe in varying sizes and lengths lying around. If needed, more can be obtained at low prices from a scrap dealer.

Needed Strong Fence

One large plant recently had need of a strong yet not ungainly fence, with an impressive gateway. They had an ingenious man who saw the connection between a nearby junk pile, the oxy-acetylene blowpipe, and the company's need. Sketches were made and work started.

The first step consisted of providing pipe of correct diameter to proper length. This was readily done with the cutting blowpipe. It proved a simple matter to weld short pieces together. When a good supply of usable lengths was on hand, assembling began.

The fence was a simple affair. It was made with all joints welded, as shown in Fig. 1. Heavy wire netting was used for fence covering between posts. The apparent difficulty of attaching this to the posts was easily overcome by use of the cutting blowpipe. U-shaped cuts were made in each post, and the tongue formed was bent inward over strands of heavy wire. The method insures strength and durability.

An attractive gateway was especially desirable, so a little more time and thought were spent in its construction. Fig. 2 shows the artistic results. Carefully graded lengths of pipe were welded to a straight supporting cross-beam of heavier pipe. Two bent pipe lengths rounded off the top of each large gate. These graceful bends were made after heating the pipe with an oxy-acetylene flame. Then cross sections of large diameter pipe were cut with the blowpipe, and these, welded at intervals along the top of the gates, added greatly to their appearance.

Fig. 1. Strong and Durable Fence Made from Scrap Pile

Using the same general method, smaller sidewalk gates were made. Concrete gate posts 3½ ft. square gave an imposing appearance to the entrance. The entire cost of erection was slight and a valuable property item has arisen, as if by magic, from a scrap pile.

* The Linde Air Products Co.

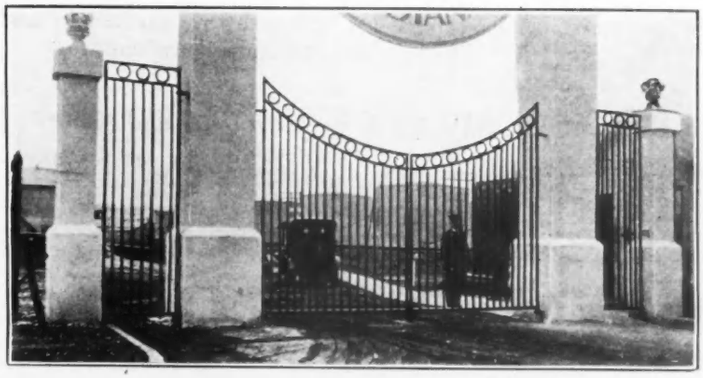


Fig. 2. Impressive Gateway Constructed from Scrap

Welding on Boilers

Precautions to Be Observed by Those Responsible

*By S. W. Miller**

In view of the ever-widening applications of fusion welding throughout industry and the probability that repairs to boilers made in this way will be proposed from time to time, it is well that those responsible for the results should bear several points in mind. For simplicity, these are listed briefly as follows: (1) Most boilers are insured. (2) Many boiler insurance policies are so worded that if repairs are made without the authority of the company carrying the insurance, the policy becomes void. (3) There are federal, state and municipal regulations governing this work, as well as those issued by the insurance companies. (4) Only competent welders, used to boiler work, should be allowed to do the welding.

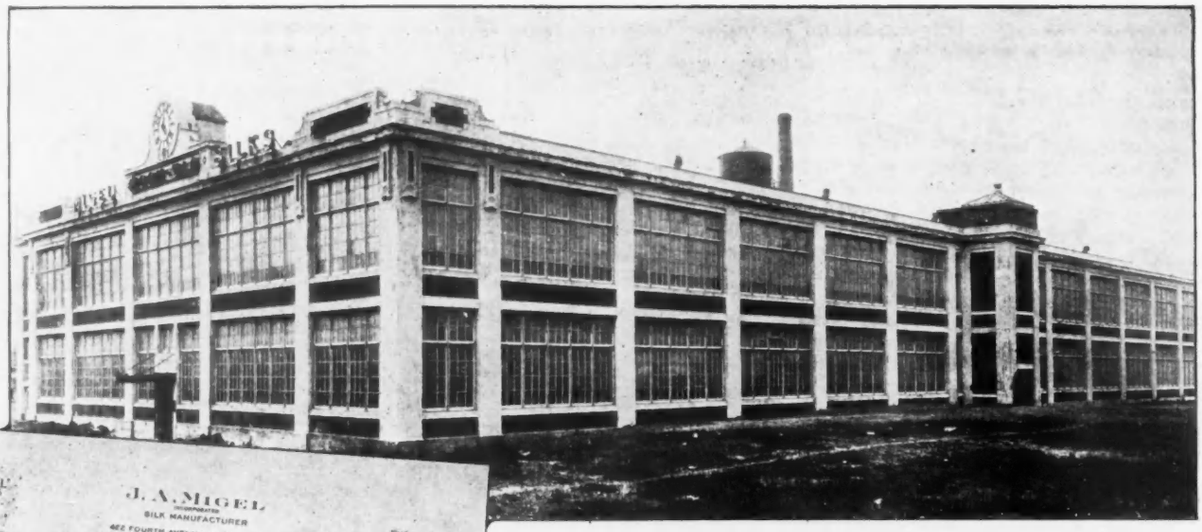
Therefore, the following precautions should be observed by the owner or his representative: (1) Examine the part of the boiler to be welded in company with the insurance company inspector, and get his approval before doing any welding. (2) Be present at the test after welding with the inspector. (3) If possible, get the inspector to sign a statement that the work has been properly done and that it has passed the test successfully. (4) If the boiler is not insured, and comes under federal, state or municipal supervision, carry out the above program in company with the proper authority.

If the boiler is neither insured nor under supervision of some constituted authority, ample precautions should be taken by the welder and the owner to protect themselves against possible future trouble. They should make a sketch of the location and size of the repair, with a clear statement of what was found wrong and how the repair was made. They should always make a hydrostatic hammer test of the finished job, using a pressure of 1½ times the working boiler pressure in the presence of witnesses, and get their signature to a statement of the facts. These papers should be carefully filed away. In such a case, no welding should be done which is not permitted by law or by good practice.

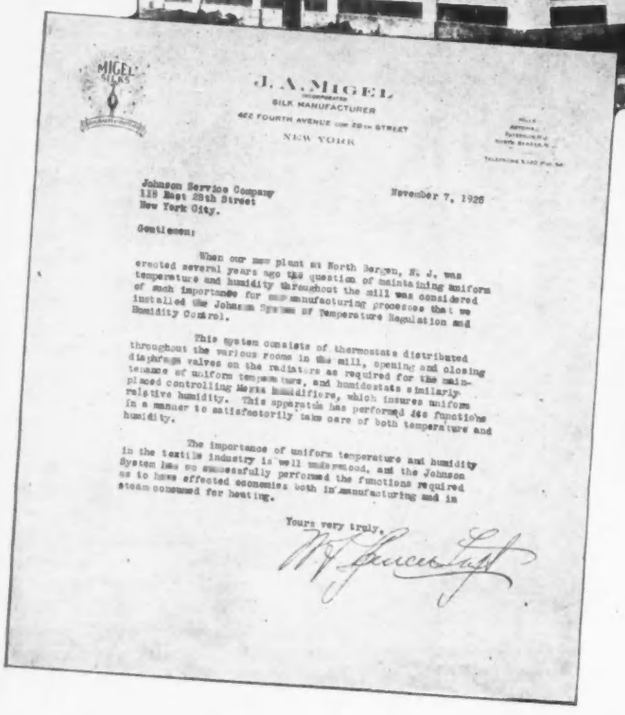
In case of marine work, the welder should pass the regular examination of the Federal Steamboat Inspection Service. In all cases, the welder should make friends of the insurance and other inspectors by refusing to do work unless authorized by them, by being conservative in what work he recommends, and by doing nothing except a first-class job.

NORWOOD, N. C. The Carolina Light & Power Co. has definitely decided to locate a dam on the Colson place, two miles from here. It is said that the dam will be 80 feet high and that it may be necessary to raise the bridge that spans the river at Swift Island.

*Past President of the American Welding Society.



View of Migel Plant, North Bergen, New Jersey.



J. A. MIGEL
SILK MANUFACTURER
462 FOURTH AVENUE cor. 29th STREET
NEW YORK

Johnson Service Company
118 East 28th Street
New York City.

November 7, 1926

Gentlemen:

When our new plant at North Bergen, N. J. was erected several years ago the question of maintaining uniform temperature and humidity throughout the mill was considered of such importance for our manufacturing processes that we installed the Johnson System of Temperature Regulation and Humidity Control.

This system consists of thermostats distributed throughout the various rooms in the mill, opening and closing diaphragm valves on the radiators as required for the maintenance of uniform temperature, and humidostats similarly placed controlling Herrs Humidifiers, which insures uniform relative humidity. This apparatus has performed its functions in a manner to satisfactorily take care of both temperature and humidity.

The importance of uniform temperature and humidity in the textile industry is well understood, and the Johnson System has so successfully performed the functions required as to have effected economies both in manufacturing and in steam consumed for heating.

Yours very truly,

"..effected economies both in manufacturing and in steam consumed for heating"

Problems of temperature and humidity are closely related. In the Migel Plant, North Bergen, N. J., both were handled by Johnson devices.

The trend in textile manufacture today is unmistakably toward accuracy — guess work and rule-o-thumb are passing.

It is admitted that there is one best temperature for men, materials and machinery. And it goes without saying that the one best temperature can be secured only by automatic regulation.

Why not put an end to temperature worries in your mill! You have a complete heating system. Why not see that it is used at its highest point of efficiency. The added cost of a Johnson system would be trifling in comparison with the benefits. In fact, the saving in steam alone would soon pay for the system.

Our new booklet, just off the press, discusses the subject of temperature control in non-technical language. You are welcome to a copy.

The Johnson DUAL Thermostat

This new thermostat maintains one temperature during the day and a lower temperature at night. Fuel is saved and at the same time machines and processes are protected.

The change from day to night temperature is made by merely pushing one control button. Individual requirements can be maintained at uniform temperature day and night by adjusting the dials in the rooms affected.

Will you give the subject of Temperature Regulation the importance it deserves? We are prepared to offer definite suggestions without obligating you in the least.

JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY — *Main Office and Factory:* Milwaukee, Wis.

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St. Louis, Missouri

JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Vancouver, British Columbia; Winnipeg, Manitoba

JOHNSON THERMOSTATS

NEW MACHINERY AND PROCESSES

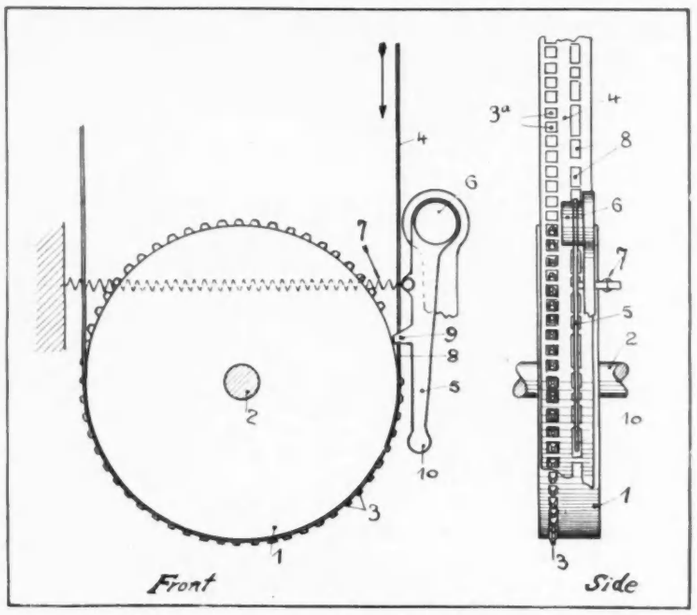
Large Knitting Patterns

Made Possible by Improvements on Circular Machine

An invention for increasing the dimensions of designs obtained by means of plating or circular pressers on circular knitting machines has been brought to the attention of the knitting trade by Lebocey Freres, Troyes, France. In the new device, the ordinary design wheel is replaced by an inelastic band suitably guided and operated. This ribbon has a series of windows or openings of suitable dimensions and arrangement, separated by solid parts of greater or lesser width which act on a movable part driving the thread-crossing apparatus. The accompanying illustration shows a front and side elevation of the device. It comprises a wheel 1, which is mounted in the place of the design wheel on axle 2 of the latter and possesses teeth or cogs 3 on its periphery. These teeth are intended to mesh with perforations 3a in a steel band 4, so as to take the latter along with a continuous movement. Band 4 is continuous and passes around another pulley (not shown) or is guided in any other suitable manner.

Against this band 4 rests a lever 5 pivoted at 6 and subject to the action of a spring 7. The portion of the band on which the lever is supported is provided with openings or windows 8 of suitable dimensions and conveniently spaced. Moreover, the lever 5 carries a projection 9 which is intended to penetrate into the windows or openings 8. The upper part of the projection is inclined so as to make it possible for it to disengage itself readily from these openings when it is pushed back by the solid parts of the band 4, being displaced in the direction of the arrow.

It is understood that the lever 5 will receive an oscillatory movement each time its projection 9 meets a solid part separating two successive windows or openings 8. These solid parts thus replace the projections usually possessed by the design wheels. It is seen that by giving band 4 the desired length, it is possible to obtain designs of any size. The lever 5, through a connecting rod (not shown) attached to its lower end 10, drives a thread-crossing apparatus of any desired type. It must be remarked that wheel 1 may, without any drawback, be of as small a diameter as the flexibility of the band may permit.



Front and Side Elevations of New Attachment for Making Large Patterns

It is needless to say that the invention is not confined to the style of embodiment described above by way of an example, and that it is possible, without deviating therefrom, to modify in any suitable manner the form and arrangement of the different parts. Band 4, provided with its windows or openings 8, can serve to drive movable teeth mounted on an ordinary circular presser, so as to transform it into a presser for very large designs or patterns. It is claimed that the apparatus in itself does not add any complications in running or operating the machine.

*PENNSVILLE, N. J. The Lyons Artificial Silk Co., Sellersville, Pa., is said to have preliminary plans under way for the erection of an initial group of six buildings for its proposed local rayon mill, on site recently purchased.

Fuel Waste Meter

Records CO_2 and Temperature of Flue Gases

The largest loss in any boiler plant is the heat wasted up the chimney. For measuring this important loss, the Uehling Instrument Co., Paterson, N. J., has recently perfected a recording instrument known as the "waste meter," shown in Fig. 1. It records the temperature of the escaping flue gases and their percentage of carbon dioxide (CO_2) on the same chart. The corresponding fuel loss for any CO_2 and temperature may be read directly from a table furnished by the manufacturer. One especially important advantage of having the CO_2 and temperature recorded on the same chart is that the engineer is thus enabled to determine whether special efforts were made to increase the CO_2 during heavy firing periods, when the temperature naturally rises.

The pyrometer element is operated by the varying quantity of air that will flow through an orifice at different temperatures. Referring to Fig. 2, air is drawn in succession through the two orifices A and B under constant suction. Orifice A is at the temperature to be measured, while orifice B is maintained at a constant temperature.

So long as the air has the same temperature in passing through A as it has in passing through B, there is no change in the partial vacuum in the enclosed space between the two orifices. If, however, the temperature of orifice A increases while that of B does not change, then orifice A will offer greater resistance to the inflowing air and in consequence the suction or vacuum between the orifices will increase.

In the application of this principle to the pyrometer, orifice A is located in a tube (106) which is exposed to the heat to be measured, while orifice B is kept uniformly at 212 deg. F., by the exhaust steam from the aspirator of the CO_2 element. Adequate filters are provided for keeping the orifices clean permanently without attention.

The air from the atmosphere is drawn through pet cock 109 and filter 107, where it becomes perfectly clean. It then passes between the inner and outer tubes to the end of tube 105, where it acquires the temperature to be measured and passes through orifice A at this temperature. The amount of air which enters A depends upon its temperature and this air is transmitted through tube 105 and 104 to orifice B. The changing vacuum between the orifices is transmitted through tube 118 to the temperature side of the waste meter, where it actuates a bell floating in mercury, to which is attached the recording pen.

Fig. 1. Waste Meter Developed by Uehling Instrument Co.

For actuating its CO_2 pen, the waste meter employs the apex CO_2 meter, an instrument very similar to the pyrometer element, described above, excepting that its orifices are both maintained at the same temperature and the changing vacuum between the two orifices depends upon the absorption of the CO_2 constituent of the gas by means of a dry cartridge.

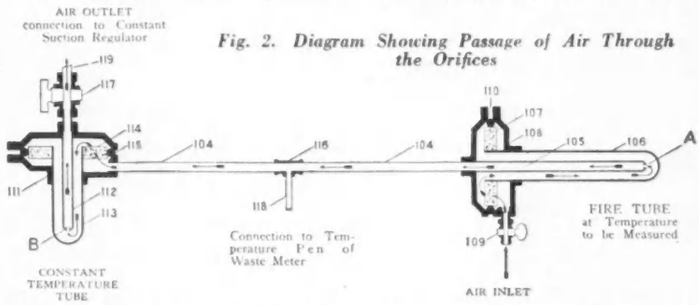

AIR OUTLET
connection to Constant Suction Regulator
CONSTANT TEMPERATURE TUBE
Connection to Temperature Pen of Waste Meter
FIRE TUBE at Temperature to be Measured
AIR INLET

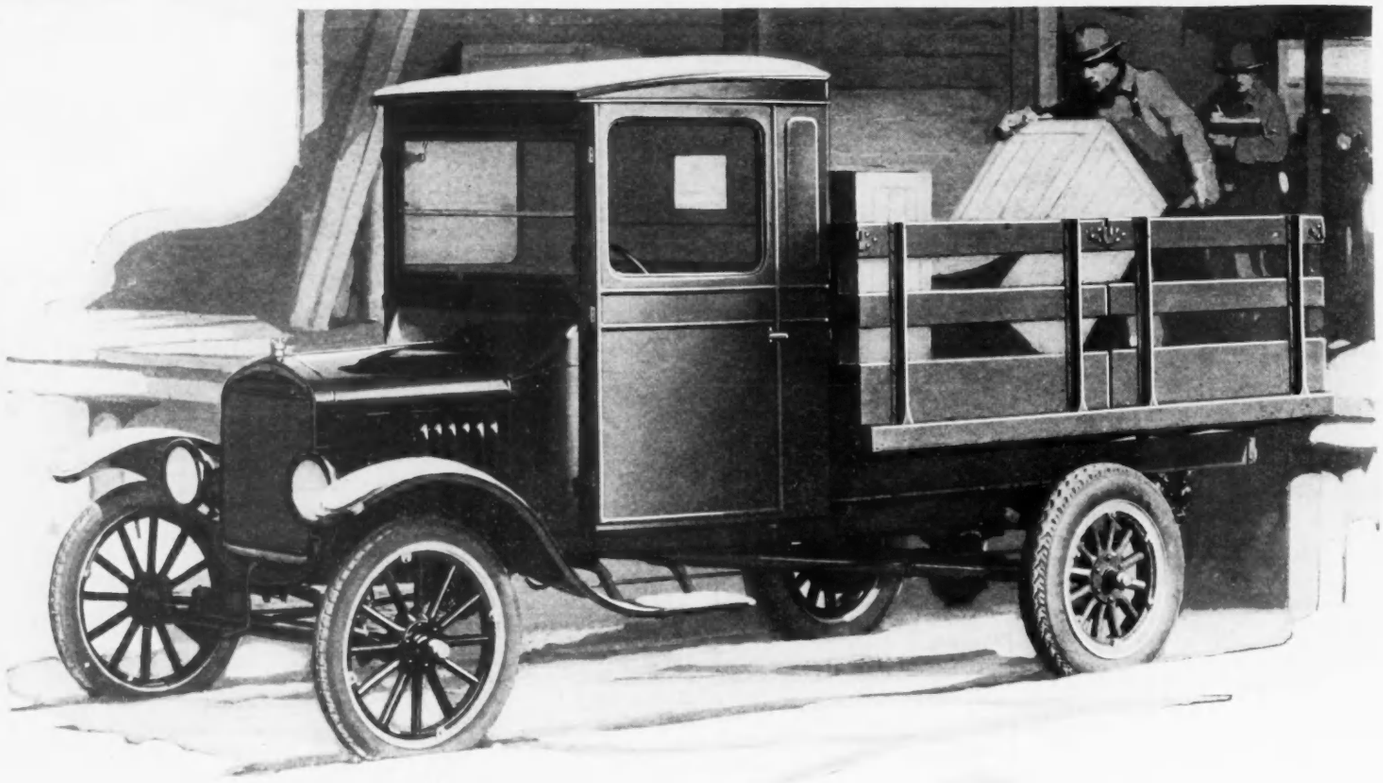
Fig. 2. Diagram Showing Passage of Air Through the Orifices

RECENT TEXTILE PATENTS

BOBBINS, Device to prevent vibration of. 1,560,732. O. W. Richardson, Worcester, Mass.

KNITTING machines, Jacquard controlled yarn carrier for. 1,561,237. A. Hunziker and S. Hirsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(*Continued on page* 109)



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TECHNICAL SECTION

Wool Scouring and Carbonizing

Scouring Consists of Wetting Out Wool by Decreasing Surface Tension of Water, and of Emulsifying Grease and Dirt—Drying Before Carbonizing Is Advantageous, but Entails Expense—Methods of Immersing Wool in Acid—Drying, Baking, Crushing, Dusting and Neutralizing

By Frederick Albert Hayes

This article, the sixth of a series dealing with the chemistry and physics of the wool fibre, makes no attempt to state exactly how to scour a given wool, but deals with the subject matter as a whole, emphasizing some of the phases of commercial importance and setting forth the theory in condensed form. The processes of wool manufacturing are so stabilized that wool scouring and carbonizing operations are commonly regarded as not involving any complex or particularly interesting reaction. As a matter of fact, a lifetime of research could be profitably devoted to these very points. The forces of chemistry and physics in their most complex forms enter into the scouring of wool, and with all the background of technical investigation and research we can still only surmise as to the "why" of it. (Previous articles of the series appeared July 4, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Oct. 10, and Nov. 7.)—*Author.*

WOOL sheared from the sheep must be cleaned to be suitable for cloth manufacture. Previous articles have described in considerable detail the source and nature of the impurities of grease wool, so it will suffice to briefly cover the point now.

Raw wool contains wool fat, suint, sand, dung, and vegetable matter such as seeds and burrs. The removal of this extraneous matter, other than vegetable seeds, is accomplished by a scouring or washing process. The vegetable matter is sometimes dislodged by mechanical means, but often requires an operation known as carbonizing. This is a combination of chemical and mechanical processes and depends on the conversion of the cohesive cellulose of the vegetable fibre, usually by sulphuric acid, to a friable hydrocellulose easily disintegrated by crush rolls and removed by subsequent dusting operations.

Scouring and Shrinkage

All wool, either shorn or pulled, will shrink a considerable amount under either one or both of these processes. The ability of a wool buyer to estimate the shrinkage of wool is invaluable and often is the difference between profit and loss on a given lot of wool. For instance, if a buyer estimates a lot will shrink 60%, and it later shows a loss of 63%, that means a difference of 8c on the cost of the scoured wool if the grease wool was sold for 40c per pound.

Of course, the buyer will have an alibi—in the form of the unfortunate wool scourer, who is between the devil and the deep blue sea most of the time. Many buyers seem possessed of the idea that all there is to scouring wool is to drop it into one end of a machine and it always should come out of the other end in a perfectly uniform stream of pure, white, lustrous, lofty, soft, clean fibre. There would be more competition in the wool scouring industry if this were a fact; but the wool scourer is dealing with a variable raw product, and consequently has to vary his method of processing to produce even reasonably uniform results.

A modern scouring machine consists of four to five shallow bowls or tanks, each approximately 4 ft. wide by 20 to 35 ft. long. The dirty wool which has been previously opened by a willow or picker is fed into the first bowl at a uniform rate. This bowl contains a water solution of an alkali, and often soap. Sodium carbonate in some form is the usual alkali; and soap, if used, should be made from an oil base. Soap is often omitted in the first bowl, especially where pulled wools containing lime are being scoured.

The wool is slowly advanced through the warm liquor of this bowl by mechanical rakes to the other end of the bowl, where it is scraped on to a travelling apron, which carries it into the nip of the squeeze rolls. The dirty liquor is squeezed out and runs back into the first bowl, while the partially cleaned wool emerges from the other side of the squeezer and falls into a second similar bowl, where the process is repeated; and so on through the whole line. In a four-bowl machine, the first bowl contains soda; the second, soda and soap; the third, soap alone; and the last, a running rinse of clean water. Where five bowls are employed, the rinsing is more thoroughly carried out in the last bowl. In either case, the wool from the last bowl enters a drier, or, if carbonizing is necessary, goes to the saturating tank of that process.

It is obvious that almost infinite variation of processing is possible, and it also is true that intelligent changing of procedure is essential to scour widely different wools. But great care is necessary; otherwise, any one, several or all of many calamities may befall the wool.

Color Overemphasized

Color seems to be an important item, and perhaps undue emphasis is put on this phase. Wool can be yellowed and seriously hurt by chemical or physical conditions, such as excess alkali or too high temperature of drying. Such factors affecting the color of wool were described in a previous article.

Some scourers will artificially color the wool with aniline dyestuffs or soluble prussian blue. The blue stain in the minute quantities used changes the natural yellow of the wool to a neutral gray, and to the eye it looks whiter. Actually no advantage is gained, because the wool is darker, not lighter, and is in poorer condition to accept a light color than if it had been left unblued. This may not be easy of demonstration to the eye, but most certainly is technically correct.

If the wool were pure white, there would be no object in adding blue. It is slightly yellow and the blue is merely an addition. While it is true the sum of the colors of the rainbow or spectrum is white light, it must not be forgotten that the sum of the dyer's colors is black. Therefore, the addition of blue to wool is a step toward black, not white. Just compare your blued wool with newly fallen snow if you want the proof by your own vision. However, wool is sold often on the basis of good color, which is a perfectly sound basis, provided that color is secured by merely allowing the natural color of the wool to show through good scouring.

Amount Removed

The object of scouring is to remove the grease and make the wool suitable for subsequent operations, and opinion varies as to the correct degree of removal. New Zealand and Australian wools scoured abroad will not be used by the American manufacturer without further scouring, which often shrinks the wool 8% to 10%. On the other extreme, it is not desirable to remove all of the natural fat; because at the same time much of the life, luster and working qualities of the wool are lost. An experienced wool user develops ability to judge scoured wool by its handle and feel, there being a sticky feel to underscoured wool. Even as little as a 2% excess is easily apparent to the experienced consumer.

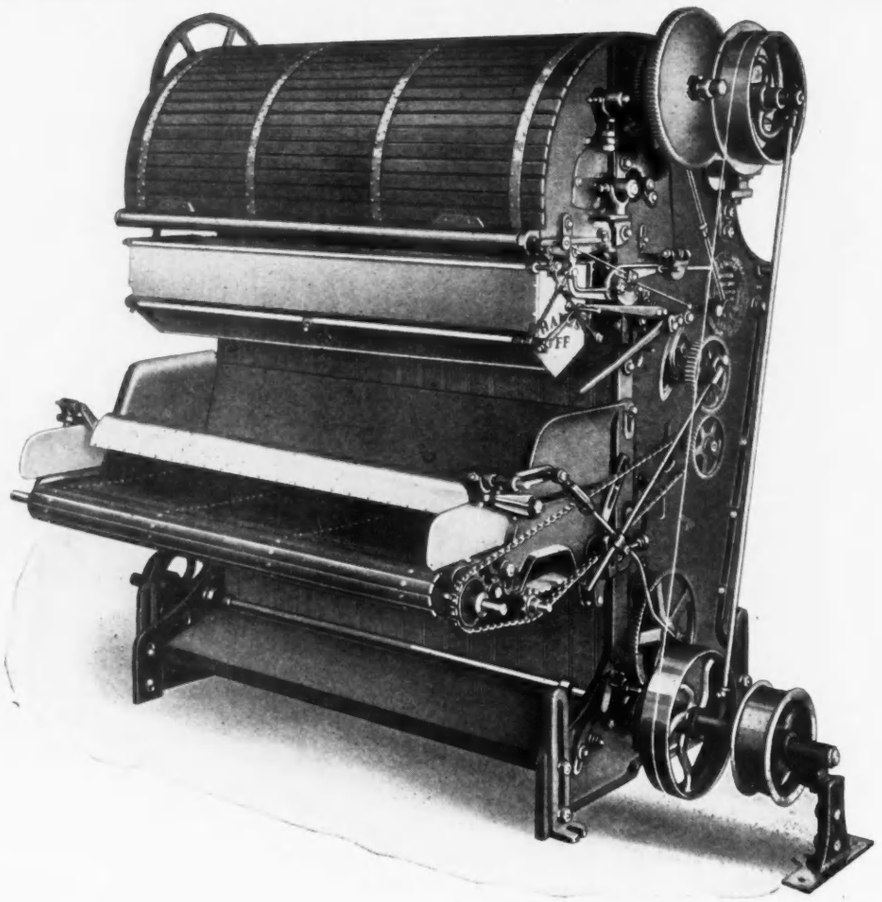
A previous article dealt minutely with textile soap, and it is emphasized here that a good soap is requisite for proper scouring. Too much of a good thing causes trouble, and too much soap results in the wool piling up before the squeeze rolls and literally having to be poked into the nip with a stick. It is desirable to rinse all the soap from the wool, and if too much is used with the object (a mistaken idea) of hurrying scouring, then time is lost in subsequent rinsing operations—or, what is worse, the wool is not properly rinsed. Too much soap causes less trouble than too much alkali or too high a temperature.

Theory of Scouring

The observation of the common, every-day incident of washing does not usually inspire wonder. However, the same general principles are involved in wool scouring as in washing one's hands. Both use complex physical and chemical forces, the description of which requires terms and nomenclature discussed in some detail in previous articles. The following statement of the theory of scouring will assume familiarity with various terms which have already been explained.

It has been stated that the greasy wool enters the first bowl and is treated with a warm solution of sodium carbonate and often soap. The main functions of the alkali are to saponify the free fatty acid, to lower the surface tension of the soap solution, and to soften the water. Sodium carbonate in any form is not as effective as caustic soda or sodium hydrate, but has the advantage of not browning the wool as much as the more powerful caustic soda.

The action of soap has often been explained as being due merely to its hydrolysis, liberating free alkali, which in turn combined with the free fatty acids present. This formed an emulsion, by which the grease was carried away. If this were true, the logical thing would be to use caustic soda alone, and it is a fact that practical results cannot be secured in this way. One of the principal values of



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soap is its wetting power. That is, the fibre cannot be successfully cleaned until it is wet, and this involves the intimate relation between the surface tension and detergent action. The soap solution brings down the surface tension of water and accelerates the wetting action.

Four Stages of Scouring

In general, the wool which is to be scoured must go through the following stages: (1) Wetting out, (2) emulsification of the dirt and grease, (3) stabilizing of the emulsion formed, and (4) dilution of the emulsion. The first stage is dependent on the detergent materials used, both soap and soda, and results primarily because of the reduced surface tension. A good illustration of surface tension which we have all carried out as children is the floating of a needle on the surface of water. As long as the needle is not wet, it floats as stably as any boat; but the instant the surface is wet, it plunges to the bottom.

The effect of soap on surface tension is well shown by the formation of the soap bubble. A bubble cannot be formed from water and alkali, but by the addition of soap it is very easily formed. This illustrates that liquids possess at their free surface a skin or a layer having properties different from the underlying mass of the liquid.

The second stage is dependent on the formation of an emulsion, which enters the realm of colloid chemistry still further. A good illustration of a typical emulsion is milk. If the grease and dirt of wool can be as effectively emulsified, it is obvious they can be carried away by the subsequent diluting operations very thoroughly. A very interesting phenomenon is the so-called Brownian motion, which is easily observed under the microscope. This is a dance or incessant motion of the emulsified material existing in extremely small particles. The magnitude of this motion is largely dependent at a given temperature primarily on the viscosity of the medium. It is possible that this motion, although extremely minute, has some effect in the scouring operations.

Carbonizing

Where simple scouring, together with the separation effected by the usual mechanical operations of cloth manufacture, is not sufficient, then recourse must be made to the carbonizing action. Many grades of wool contain burrs, seeds and shives of such peculiar structure that their removal is quite impossible by carding, combing or any other mechanical process not entailing treatment so severe as to seriously damage the wool itself.

The carbonizing process, while relatively simple, is potentially dangerous to the wool, and must be applied with skill and under the supervision of practical men. This process essentially consists of the saturation of the stock, exposure to heat, and subsequent crushing and neutralizing. When the object is the removal of seeds and burrs from wool, the processing is usually on the scoured stock; but it may be applied to the woven piece goods. In the shoddy trade, the rags forming the basis of its manufacture are often partially cotton or contain cotton threads; and, when the finished product is required to be entirely animal fibre, carbonizing is used to destroy the cotton. No matter what reagent is used, or whether the object is to remove burrs from the wool or to remove cotton from shoddy, the principle involved is the same.

Carbonizing Reagents

The most usual agents are sulphuric acid and aluminum chloride. Both of these have been described in detail in previous articles. English books include bisulphate of soda and magnesium chloride as possible agents, but this seems to be a theoretical consideration and not of practical value.

The simplest method of saturation is to put the stock into wooden cages fitting wooden tanks. The tanks are preferably made from cypress and are bolted with copper or bronze bolts and nuts, in order to withstand as well as possible the solvent action of the acid. An electric hoist on a monorail affords an easy method of withdrawing wool from the tank, and also allows the excess liquors to drain back into the tanks.

To submerge dry wool, it must be forced under the surface; and the writer has seen laborers walk on the wool. This is a method obviously not without considerable danger to the pedestrian. Iron forks are not unduly expensive, but they disappear with regularity when used in acid liquors. More important is the presence of iron in the bath, coming eventually to sufficient concentration to cause a dull appearance of the wool. A screw acid tank is very useful, as it affords mechanical and positive means of entirely submerging the wool.

A method which commends itself to the modern manufacturer is a continuous process machine, which is very similar to wool scouring machines, wherein the wool is raked through bowls containing acid. The bowls are made of southern pine or cypress with bronze bolts, the square rakes and the other parts exposed to acid being protected by lead. The squeeze rolls are both made of rubber. Dependent on the type of impurities contained in wool to be carbonized, one or more sections of the machine may be required. By this process, the scoured wool can enter directly into the saturating bowls and thence pass through the squeeze rolls into the drying, baking and crushing operations.

Preliminary Drying

Scoured wool is usually entered into the acid tanks directly from the squeeze rolls of the rinse bowls of the scouring machine. Some believe that the best results can only be secured by first drying the wool before acid treatment. This achieves two objects: It prevents the dilution of the liquors by water carried in by the wool; and, by thoroughly drying the burrs, it allows better penetration of the acid in a shorter time. The additional operation of drying, however, entails expense, and it is doubtful if the extra cost is compensated by improved carbonization.

The length of treatment has nothing to do with the wool, the sole object being to completely saturate vegetable matter with acid. Nothing is to be gained by immersion for a longer time, as no further action will take place on vegetable matter when once saturated, and the possibility of damage to the wool fibre is incurred. Wool saturated in machines will run through two sections in 35 minutes; and, because of the open state of the stock, every particle of vegetable matter is properly treated. A longer time is necessary in simple tank soaking, and about one hour is the usual safe minimum, especially when the tanks are crowded full, as is often the case. Production getters often fill tanks with stock and allow it to soak over night to insure an early start in the morning. Such practice, while permissible, cannot appeal as producing the best stock.

On removal of the stock from tanks, the surplus liquor is removed by draining, and then by "whizzing" in a centrifugal extractor.

Drying and Baking

The stock is now ready for the dryers, which must remove all the water before any actual carbonizing will take place. Many drying machines are built, but all are operated on the same general principles. Moving aprons carry the stock through compartments heated by steam pipes and in which circulation and ventilation is maintained by powerful fans. The wool enters one end and emerges at the other ready for the carbonizing bakers which are often continuous with the dryer. As high temperature in drying wool not only greatly damages the fibre but is liable to yellow it, 160 deg. F. should not be exceeded; and even at that temperature proper circulation must be maintained.

After drying, the vegetable matter is ready for carbonizing. There has been a gradual concentration of acid in the burr, and exposure to high temperatures will complete the reaction —changing the burrs to the hydrocellulose previously described, in which form it can be crushed and dusted from the wool.

In the case of sulphuric acid, the time and temperature are functions of each other; that is, given a sufficiently long period of time, vegetable matter will be carbonized at ordinary temperatures even as low as at 60 deg. F. The time involved, however, is so long as to be entirely impracticable, and therefore higher temperatures are used.

Common practice is to use a temperature as high as 220 deg. for a period of from 20 minutes to one-half hour, which is sufficient to thoroughly convert the most resistant burrs and seeds. A short exposure to high temperature will give a positive carbonization that is very desirable and will not damage the wool. Too high temperature will not only yellow the wool but will seriously impair its strength.

Aluminum chloride requires a minimum temperature of 225 deg. F. to decompose it and liberate the hydrochloric acid, which is the effective agent. For this reason, wool saturated with aluminum chloride must be baked at a point between 225 deg. and 230 deg. for thirty minutes. A temperature of 260 deg. F. will do the work much more effectively in a shorter time; and, all things considered, the high heat for a short time is probably the better method. Magnesium chloride, if ever used, does not break up until 232 deg. F. is reached.

Crushing and Dusting

After the burrs are carbonized, they are no longer tough and do not cling to the wool with great tenacity, but are brittle and may be easily crushed and dusted out of the stock.

Various types of crushing apparatus are on the market, all essentially consisting of fluted iron rolls, between which all of the wool and vegetable matter must pass. The rolls must not be so tightly set together as to harm the wool fibre, a separation of 1/1000 in. being usual. In some cases a double crushing is used, after which the wool is screened and dusted to remove the particles of broken burrs. It emerges from this machine free from all vegetable matter.

Neutralizing

Wool has so strong an affinity for acids that mere washing will not free acid from the wool, and it must be neutralized. The trade usually concedes that wool carbonized with sulphuric acid will require neutralization, but there seems to be a tradition that wool carbonized with aluminum chloride is in a natural condition and does not require any processing after dusting. This is a fallacy. It is necessary to neutralize wool whether carbonized with sulphuric or aluminum chloride.

This is accomplished by passing the wool through a form of scouring apparatus, usually a three-bowl machine. The first bowl should contain nothing but water and mild alkali. Before the war, potassium carbonate, or pearl ash, was highly prized for this purpose but its present cost has prohibited its use. Sodium carbonate is the usual alkali, and for this purpose the monohydrates or gran-carb of soda give very excellent results. These are crytallized forms of sodium carbonate which carry practically no impurities. It is essential that no soap be allowed to enter

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the first bowl, as it will be decomposed by the acid wool, and inferior results produced. In the second bowl, soap and possibly a little soda is used, while in the third bowl is a cool running rinse water.

Carbonizing, while removing all vegetable matter from the fibre, undoubtedly does some damage to the wool. Even in the best plant under ideal conditions, some of the felting qualities of the wool are reduced. Cognizance of this fact is taken by the wool manufacturer in selecting wool which must be heavily felting. Other things being equal, therefore, the consumer selects a wool which is sufficiently free from vegetable impurities to allow its use after scouring.

Uniformity of Finish

Overcoming Obstacles to Uniformity in Fulling—Strength and Body of Soap—Regulation of Temperature

By Textus

TO secure a uniform finish, it is important that there be little variation in the construction of the cloth as regards the width in the loom, the number of picks, the twist of the yarn, and the weight from the loom. Upon these features depends very largely the result of the fulling process, and if there is any considerable variation in the detailed make-up of the cloth as it comes to the finisher, he is at once handicapped in his work. With but little variation in the particulars specified, the finisher still has to guard against possible "slip-ups" in his own department, and any attempt to correct the mistakes of another renders his task all the more difficult.

Regulation in Fulling

In the manufacture of nearly every kind of woolen cloth, the excellence of the appearance and handle of the fabric is very largely dependent upon the fulling process; and in this work the result is as likely to be wrong as it is to be right, if not properly regulated. The wool fibres, with the peculiar construction that gives them the fulling capacity, are lively little fellows that are constantly striving to have their own way, and only a proper regulation of the work in the fulling process can insure uniform and perfect results. From the poorly fulled to the over-fulled cloth there is a wide range of possibilities.

Because of the influence of the four conditions that are necessary to advance the work — namely, moisture, heat, pressure and action — together with the importance of a perfect saponification and a lubrication of the fibres, the finisher must be "on to his job" at all times.

Alkali in Soap

The first important matter connected with the fulling process is the strength and quality of the soap employed. The alkaline strength of the soap must be sufficient to thoroughly saponify the grease contained in the goods. This grease, which has been applied to the stock as a requisite in the carding and spinning, is a positive detriment to the fulling and must be eliminated or overcome before the work can properly proceed.

When the saponification is perfect, the grease becomes a part of the soap, and is thus converted into a serviceable instead of a detrimental agent. Goods containing no grease may be fulled with a neutral soap (that is, a soap containing no free alkali); but cloth fulled "in the grease" requires a sufficient amount of alkali to take care of the grease, as above indicated.

The proper adjustment of the alkaline strength becomes doubly important from the fact that an excess, if carried too far, tends to injure both the stock and the colors. It can be readily understood that when the combination is correct, the alkali takes up the grease, and the grease in turn neutralizes the alkali, so that the combination becomes practically a neutral soap. A certain excess of alkali, however, is both safe and desirable in order to make sure of good results in the fulling and the cleansing of the goods.

Body of Soap

Next in importance is the consistency or body of the soap, which should be sufficient to retain all the impurities, such as loose dye, dirt, etc., and to insure a proper lubrication and cushion effect throughout the process. There are no definite rules that can be relied upon in regard to the soap preparation. The finisher should be able to determine what is required for the work in hand. Heavily felted goods and others that require a long time in fulling, require a correspondingly heavy soap.

From 6 to 8 oz. of olive or palm oil soap, and from 3½ to 5 oz. of soda ash per gallon of water, present a range within which a suitable mixture should suffice for ordinary service. Even a proper combination may be spoiled by too much haste in preparing. After the ingredients have been dissolved, there should be several hours of slow boiling until the mixture has a clear and syrup-like appearance, and will string thread-like from a stirring stick. When cold it should present a tough and glassy appearance.

Soap Applied Cold

The soap should always be applied to the cloth cold, allowing the proper warmth for fulling to be generated as the work proceeds. The use of warm soap is sure to result in a quick shrinkage at the start, devoid of the proper conditions for producing a real felted effect.

There is nothing that will result in a lack of a uniform finish more surely than the use of fulling soap at varying degrees of temperature. The soap should always be well beaten up, so as to go on to the cloth evenly and to produce a uniform moisture from the start. A suitable moisture should be maintained by the use of additional soap where required upon goods that run for any considerable time. The finisher should know the amount of soap required for a piece of average length and weight, and vary the amount to suit each set of pieces. The proper amount of moisture may thus be secured.

Test for Wringing

After the cloth has run ten minutes, the moisture may be tested by wringing the cloth gently; and, if the soap starts out freely, it will be all right. As a general rule, the cloth should have all the soap it will carry without tending to lather or to "throw off" in the mill.

By the same test of wringing the cloth, the body and strength of the soap may be judged. If the soap comes out "creamy-like" and of a uniform shade, it is a good indication. If it appears thin and watery, with a tendency to separate, it will need to be "built up" both in strength and body.

If the cloth is allowed to run with insufficient moisture, chafing will ensue and imperfect felting result, while too much moisture will produce a spongy fabric. The temperature should also be carefully regulated. The fulling mills should be kept closed until a proper fulling warmth is secured, when the back door may be opened to avoid overheating. An excessive temperature may result in injury to both the stock and the colors. Upon the proper moisture and temperature more than anything else depends the density and perfection of the felt, and in turn the finished appearance and handle of the cloth.

In the final measuring of the cloth before taking it from the fulling mill, care should be taken to secure a uniformity. A slight error at this point of the work counts very materially, because it is where the best felted condition is secured, and a slight variation may result in quite a noticeable difference is the finish.

(This is the second of a series of articles by Textus on the causes of variations in appearance of finished woolens. The first article appeared Oct. 31.—*Ed.*)

PROCTORSVILLE, VT.—Frank E. Dunning, of Springfield, Vt., has been appointed receiver for the Murdock Woolen Mills Co., Inc., on a bill in equity filed in the U. S. District Court against the mills by W. H. Campbell & Co., Keene (N. H.) Silk Fibre Mills and the John T. Slack Corp., Springfield, Vt. The complainants allege that the company suffers from lack of sufficient working capital and that it has numerous creditors who threaten lawsuits, which if brought, would cause the assets of the company to be wasted in the costs of litigation, and it is to prevent this that they petitioned the court to appoint a receiver and to enjoin anyone from bringing suit against the defendant company.

New Publications

Books reviewed in this column may be obtained from the Braggdon, Lord & Nagle Co., 334 Fourth Ave., New York City.

STANDARD METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS; Edited by Wilfred W. Scott, ScD. In two volumes. $12.

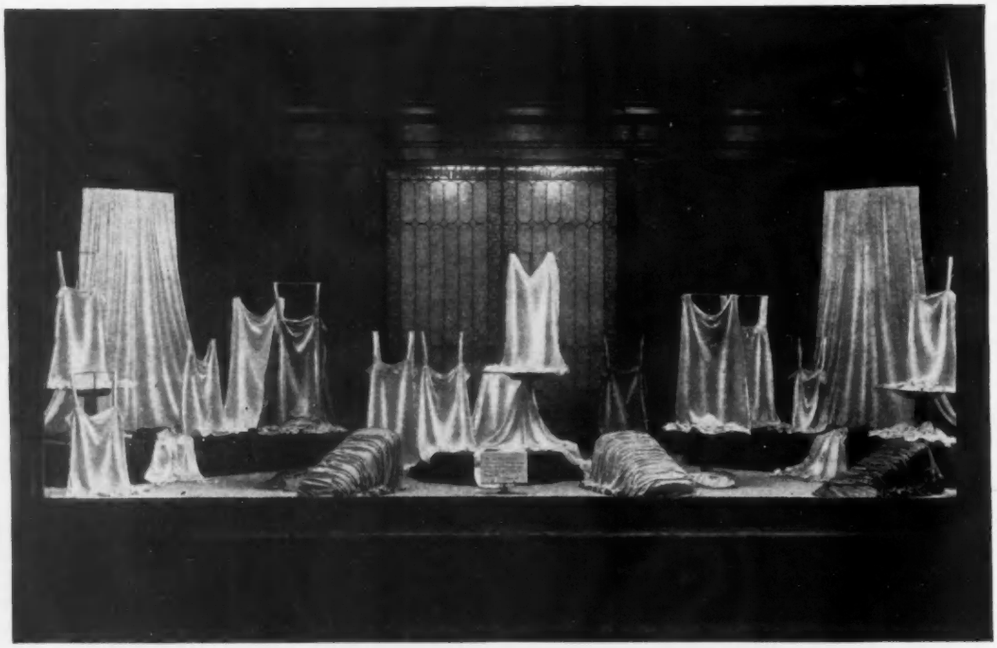
In this fourth edition of what has come to be regarded as a standard work the writer and his colleagues have made changes throughout the work in presenting standard methods that have been adopted as such by the American Chemical Society, the American Society for Testing Materials and other organizations conducting method investigations. The books are intended as a manual of analytical methods and general reference for the analytical chemist and for the advanced student. Volume one is devoted to the elements and volume two to special subjects. Dr. Scott is professor of analytical chemistry, University of Southern California, and is the author of several other chemical works. A preface to the fourth edition states that in order to take care properly of the changes and editions that were necessary the staff which contributed to the work was increased from 37 to 52 members.

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, ITS HISTORY, ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATION; By Gustavus A. Weber. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. $2. 300 p.

This book is one of a series of service monographs of the United States Government issued by the Johns Hopkins Press, and in general outline it follows the form of its predecessors. As has been the case with other similar volumes, the one under review is wholly descriptive in character and makes no attempt at criticism. The history, functions and organization of the Bureau of Standards are dealt with in this book, and a summary is given of the interesting work done by the Bureau, including its contributions to the textile industry. The book is described as intending to "serve the double purpose of furnishing an essential tool for efficient legislation, administration and popular control, and of laying the basis for critical and constructive work on the part of those upon whom responsibility for such work primarily rests."

MODERN FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE SPINNING AND TWISTING; By Herbert R. Carter. $6. 244 p.

This is a second revised edition of Mr. Carter's previous book of the same name. Like its predecessor it is a practical handbook for the use of flax, hemp and jute spinners, thread, twine and rope makers, and a text book for technical students. The volume has been revised and brought up to date in every way. It handles its subject systematically step by step, as the following chapter headings will show: The Raw Fibre; Hackling; Sliver Formation; Line and Tow Preparing; Gill Spinning; The Flax, Hemp and Jute Roving Frame; Dry and Half-Dry Spinning; Wet Spinning of Flax, Hemp and Tow; The Yarn Department; Manufacture of Threads, Twines and Cords; Rope Making; The Mechanical Department; Mill Construction.



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The AMERICAN CELLULOSE & CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Ltd*

15 EAST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK

WORKS AT AMCELLE (NEAR CUMBERLAND) MARYLAND

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CORRESPONDENCE WITH READERS

Under this head, we undertake to answer, free of charge, to the best of our ability questions pertaining to textile matters received from any regular subscriber to TEXTILE WORLD. Inquiries should give the fullest information and data possible. In the case of damage to material, a sample should be sent. In this way answers can be given which will be of immediate technical value to the correspondent and to others in the same line. Inquiries pertaining to textile processes, machinery improvements, methods of management, the markets, etc., are especially invited as well as any legitimate discussion on the views expressed. All inquiries must be accompanied by the name of the person inquiring, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. The identity of those seeking information on technical subjects will not be disclosed.

If the question is not of general interest to textile readers and involves expensive investigation, a charge covering the cost may be made, of which the inquirer will be advised before any expense is incurred.

Letters expressing opinions or voicing criticism will be signed by the correspondent's name unless the letter itself contains a request that the name be withheld—EDITOR.

Stripping Vat Colors from Cotton or Rayon

Technical Editor:

We are anxious to obtain information on methods of stripping vat colors from either cotton or artificial silk. (5601)

Probably the most satisfactory method of stripping cotton goods dyed with vat colors is to boil the goods in 10% of caustic soda, and 5% red prussiate of potash (percentages figured on the weight of the goods); rinse; and then boil in a soap solution containing 5% of soap and 5% of caustic soda. It may be necessary to repeat the process. Stripping vat colors with hydrosulphite of soda and caustic soda is not as satisfactory, because what color comes off in one place may go on in another place.

Artificial silk could probably be stripped in the same way, but the luster would be somewhat destroyed. If cellulose-acetate silk was used, the caustic soda used for stripping would probably saponify the artificial silk and so change its constitution.

A dyer replies to this question as follows: The stripping of vat colors from cotton is a difficult and not very satisfactory process. Vat colors are fixed on the fibre in a form insoluble in water. In order to make them soluble they must be chemicaly altered by reduction with sodium hydrosulphite and caustic soda. The temperature at which they go into solution best differs with the individual dyestuffs themselves, varying between 100 to 180 deg. F. They are best stripped by entering into a bath containing the amounts of caustic and hydrosulphite best suited for the reduction of the particular dyestuffs used. The cloth is run at the proper temperature until the shade has come down enough in depth for the purpose, or until streakiness (if present) has disappeared.

The relative amounts of caustic and hydrosulphite to be used in stripping depend upon the quantities necessary for the solution of the dyestuffs used. However, 5% caustic soda (on the weight of the cloth) is generally sufficient. Enough hydrosulphite should be used to keep the stripping bath thoroughly reduced and small quantities may be added from time to time. The material should be exposed to the oxidizing influence of the air as little as possible during the stripping operation. This process will work well with some of the more soluble vat colors, but as mentioned above, it is not satisfactory in all cases.

The same principles apply to artificial silk, but we have another factor entering into the equation in this case. The physical and chemical nature of artificial silks make it imperative to avoid high temperatures, strong alkaline solutions, and prolonged treatment in dyeing. It is far better in the case of artificial silk to throw the goods into a darker shade than to attempt stripping. The comparatively harsh treatment necessary to strip vat colors would cause the silk to become frayed and harsh and to lose a great deal of its luster.

Discharging Dyestuffs from Woolen Fabrics

Technical Editor:

We are very much in need of some technical information regarding the marking of colored woolen fabrics by the process of bleaching or stripping the color by the use of stencil and the application of some proper stripping agent, the stripping to be done by the application of a liquid either by a brush or by an air brush. Our difficulty is not with the stencil but with the proper material for doing the work. This process is required for a colored fabric. (5603)

By stenciling or printing with a suitable stripping or discharging agent (preferably a formaldehyde sulphoxylate) and then steaming for 3 to 5 min. at 212 deg. F. in the absence of air; then washing and soaping, a fairly white effect could be obtained on the woolen goods if azo dyes had been used in the coloring. The discharge paste could be made up using 200 parts of the discharging compound, 350 parts of water, and 450 parts of wheat starch thickener.

* * *

Test for Iron Stains

Technical Editor:

The writer has been experiencing some difficulty in making a test for iron stains in cotton piece goods, due to the fact that the solution of potassium thiocyanate which I am using will give a violet reaction in the presence of the hydrochloric acid, without even the acid coming into contact with anything else. Baker's C. P. analyzed HCl is used; but I feel that my method is at fault, and am therefore asking if you will outline for me, detail for detail, the method that you use.

Is it possible that stains can be formed on the goods due to the drying of the caustic kier liquors on them, before they have been washed? These stains are impervious to oxalic acid, chemic and sulphuric acid souring. Can you suggest anything to remove these? (5611)

In testing for iron in stains on cotton piece goods, the following method may be used:

1. Ignite a portion of the fabric showing the stain in a small crucible. If ash is red or brown the presence of iron is indicated.

2. Dissolve the ash in warm dilute hydrocholoric acid.

3. Neutralize a portion of the acid solution of the ash with ammonium hydroxide. Red or brown precipitate indicates presence of iron.

4. To another portion of the acid solution of the ash add two or three drops of nitric acid; evaporate to dryness; redissolve in a little dilute hydrochloric acid and add a few drops of potassium thiocyanate solution. A red coloration is a confirmatory test for iron.

5. As practically all cotton cloth contains small amounts of iron, although not perceptible to the eye, and as the thiocyanate test is an extremely delicate one, if only a faint coloration is obtained a blank test should be run using cloth showing no stain. It is also necessary to remove the nitric acid by evaporating, as this acid acts on potassium thiocyanate to form a red colored compound.

6. In making a test for iron it is sometimes directed to apply dilute hydrochloric acid containing a few drops of potassium thiocyanate directly to the stain on the fabric. This procedure, however, cannot be recommended as the results are uncertain.

In connection with the formation of kier stains due to the drying of caustic liquors on the goods, it may be stated that yellow or brown stains are frequently formed by the precipitation of pectin matter from the kier liquor. If these stains are allowed to dry on the goods they are difficult to remove, although reboiling with caustic soda and sulphonated oil, then washing and bleaching, will often accomplish their removal. The formation of these stains is prevented by blowing off the kier liquor immediately after boiling and then washing the goods in the kier with hot water.

* * *

Gelatine Printing Rollers

Technical Editor:

Is it possible for you to inform us on the best manner of mixing gelatine, for the purpose of preparing gelatine printing rollers. We are not sure whether a question of this kind is within the scope of a textile publication or not, nevertheless, we trust you can assist us in a direct or indirect manner. (5619)

A printer of cotton goods replies as follows: We do not make what gelatine rollers we use as it is rather a ticklish problem. The metal core or central shaft is properly centered in a suitable mould and a rather thick or heavy solution of gelatine poured in. The solution must also contain some hardening agent which in most cases is formaldehyde or sometimes chrome alum, perhaps from 3% to 5%. Too much must not be used as the mass will coagulate all too quickly, causing the roll to become too brittle and not retain the desired rubber qualities. Buffing mechanically naturally follows. Probably the greatest difficulty arises from the presence of air bubbles which cause imperfect rollers. Bichromate and exposure to sunlight may be employed but formaldehyde is doubtless the best agent. We have our rollers made and have to specify whether they are for cold or warm weather use.

* * *

Seamless Top for Full-Fashioned Stocking

Technical Editor:

We would like to know the history of knitting seamless rib tops, cutting them open and transferring them on a full-fashioned legger. This has been done for years in Germany and in this country. We would like to know about when this started, who made it, how long a period it was made, if possible, its history, and the method of manufacturing? (5612)

H. Swinglehurst, president of Scott & Williams, Inc., replies to this inquiry as follows: In respect to the use of rib tops made on circular ribbers, cut open and transferred to the full-fashioned leggers, I have no record of when this method of making half-hose first began, but believe that ever since half-hose were made in America, on full-fashion machines, they were made in the above manner. I have seen English samples and also Spanish samples made in this manner as far back as 1884, and believe that the cut rib, as it is known, was brought about by manufacturers having large width flat ribbed machines, formerly used for making underwear which required a much wider frame than would be necessary for making half-hose tops. To avoid having to purchase smaller machines, the manufacturers would make a ribbed top the width of two or more ribs, leaving a needle out for spacing, and then cutting the width up into two or more half-hose widths, according to the width desired and the width of the machine upon which the fabric was made.

Furthermore, it is a very old practice for foreign manufacturers to take an ordinary circular ribbed leg stocking, cut it part way up the back to permit of the circular rib fabric being run upon flat full-fashioned footers, to which a flat full-fashioned foot was knit, thus making children's ribbed leg circular stockings with a flat full-fashioned foot. I have seen stockings of this character that I know were made in and around 1882 and 1883.

* * *

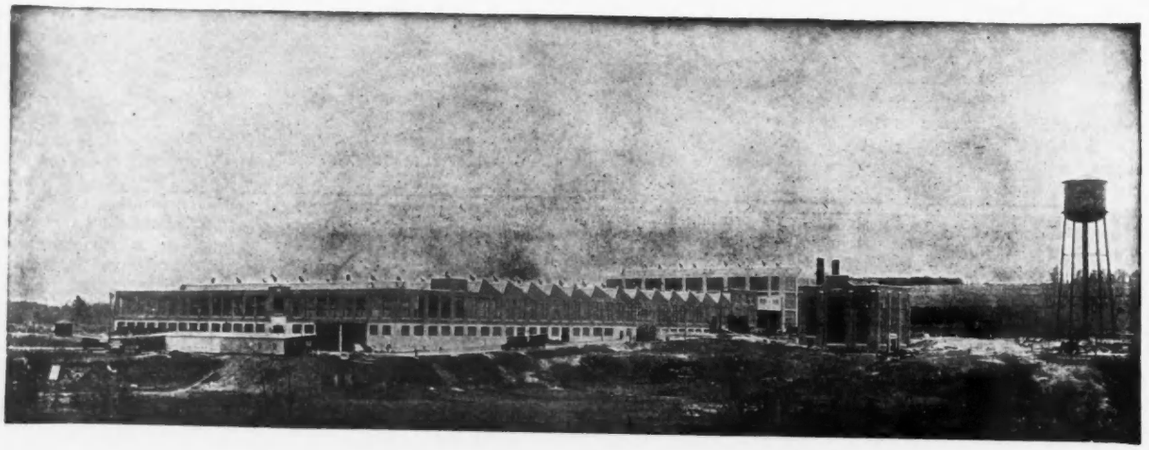
Bleaching Merino Underwear Fabric

Technical Editor:

We are manufacturers of underwear made from merino yarns, approximately half wool and half cotton. We are having a great deal of difficulty in bleaching this material to a satisfactory color without rendering the fabric harsh. We have had the greatest success with a bisulphite solution, but this process leaves the cloth muddy in color. Peroxide renders the cloth too harsh. Kindly give us any information which will help us to arrive at a satisfactory color with a kindly handle. (5597)

The peroxide method of bleaching is the ideal one for this class of work. The fact that you are obtaining a harsh handle with this method is due to one of

BRANCH RIVER WOOL COMBING CO., INC.



COMMISSION COMBERS

Works:

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Boston Representative:

Frank L. Sutcliffe, 263 Summer Street

Correspondence with Readers—Continued

two causes: either the procedure is not correct or you are using a water of considerable hardness.

The bisulphite method of bleaching is the more economical and simpler of the two, but it does not give a permanent bleach on wool. Rinsing or soaping will cause the wool to regain its original color. On cotton it has practically no bleaching value.

You do not specify whether you are using the sodium peroxide method or the hydrogen peroxide method of bleaching. The liquid hydrogen peroxides on the market contain some acid and if the bleach liquor is not prepared correctly, silicic acid may be formed when the silicate of soda is added. In order to counteract this, first add to the water one-quarter pint of ammonia to every 100 gals., then add the hydrogen peroxide, stir well and then add 2 lbs. of silicate of soda to every 100 gals. of water. Stir well and then raise to 130 deg. F., and enter the previously scoured material. After the goods are entered, the temperature should not exceed 125 deg. F.

Should the sodium peroxide method be used, make certain that the sodium peroxide is completely neutralized with sulphuric acid. It is just as important to keep the liquor off the acid side as it is the alkali side. When neutral, add one-quarter pint of ammonia and 2 lbs. of silicate of soda. Then proceed, as mentioned above under hydrogen peroxide. Great care must be taken that all the chemicals are rinsed out of the cloth. This will require at least three fresh rinse waters at 100 deg. F.

* * *

Machinery for Oval Braided Rag Rugs

Technical Editor:

Will you please be good enough to favor us with the names of the manufacturers of machinery for the braiding of oval braided rag rugs? You have been recommended to us by a prominent eastern loom manufacturer, and we trust you can conveniently supply us with this information? (5610)

The New England Butt Co., Providence, R. I., manufacture braiding machines for braiding the material used in making rag rugs. They make these machines in both the 3-carrier and 5-carrier sizes. The machines used for stitching this braid together into the form of a rug after braiding are made by the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

* * *

Praise for Ford Textile Story

WASHINGTON, D C

Editor, TEXTILE WORLD:

I wish to express to you my keen appreciation for Mr. Woolf's excellent presentation of the facts of the Ford textile experiments. This is certainly refreshing after some of the sensational articles that have come to my attention.

I spent a day at Dearborn last summer studying especially the agricultural features and was impressed by the type of research work as described in your paper.

LYSTER H. DEWEY,
Bureau of Plant industry,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

WARRENSBURG, N. Y. The Warrensburg Woolen Co., Inc., has increased operations to four nights a week in its weaving departments.

Irregular Lengths in Silk Stockings

Technical Editor:

We are having a great deal of trouble with irregular lengths in silk stockings. The enclosed two stockings were knit with 11-strand extra silk, 50/2 gassed mercerized top. Please examine them and advise what, in your opinion, is the cause for variation in lengths. Both of these stockings were run from the same lot of silk, and you will note that they are the same size. (5609)

After a close examination of these two stockings we have concluded that the trouble is with the knitting and not with the yarns. Even a superficial examination showed that the texture of the two stockings was not the same, which led to a closer examination of the texture, particularly with respect to courses per inch. Made on machines having the same number of needles and boarded to the same width, these showed the same number of wales per inch in the various parts but the courses per inch differed. If the total number of courses in the stocking are the same, then the more courses per inch there are, the shorter the stocking will be. The total courses in the leg of each stocking is the same.

The following tabulation shows the corresponding courses per inch in the two stockings:

COURSES PER INCH

	Short	Long
Top of silk boot	47	37
Lower end of fashion marks	32	28
Just above splicing	29	28
Instep	32	33

In conjunction with the above table, the following tabulation shows the lengths of the various parts:

LENGTH OF PARTS

	Short	Long
Leg	26	28.5
Boot	18.25	20.75
Foot	10.5	10.5
Instep from heel to ring toe	5.125 to 5.25	5.5 to 5.75

The table of courses shows that the long stocking had fewer courses per inch, which accounted for the additional length. The difference in courses is gradually less as the ankle is approached. There is very little difference in the foot. This would lead to the belief that the stitch cams have drawn too short a stitch at the top of the short stocking but approached the standard stitch gradually as the leg was knitted. If the stitch cams are responsible, the cam which controls the stitch is probably not correctly adjusted. On a Banner type, the movable section of the support for the stitch cams is not drawn in near enough to the center. On a Scott & Williams type, the slanting piece attached to the pattern is not high enough and does not raise the cylinder far enough to make the desired length.

The table of lengths shows that one stocking is about 2½ in. shorter than the other, and that this difference is in the silk boot and not in the cotton top. This would lead to the belief that the stitch of the cotton top is correct and so the cams are also set right for the silk leg. If this is so, the tight stitch of the short stocking is probably due to excessive tension on the silk yarn. This excessive tension causes a short stitch especially noticeable where the stitch is long. As the stitch is shorter, the tension makes less and less difference so that finally on the tight stitch of the ankle and foot, the difference is not noticeable. Notice that although the foot shows the same length, the silk portion is slightly shorter for the shorter stocking.

Of course, two stockings are hardly sufficient to call conclusive evidence, but the indications lead to the belief that the short stocking has too much tension on the silk yarn during knitting.

* * *

Cultivation and Preparation of "Phormium Tenax"

BUENOS AIRES.

Editor, TEXTILE WORLD:

Our firm has been approached by local interests regarding machines for decorticating and otherwise handling a textile fibre called "Phormium Tenax." We understand that the plant in question grows principally in New Zealand. Whether efforts are on foot to grow it in the Argentine we do not know.

Will you tell us what you can about the fibre and its uses and the nature of the machinery for handling it and where it may be obtained.

Yours very truly,
(D139.)

Mr. Dewey, Botanist in Charge of Fibre Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., states:

"Phormium fibre is produced commercially only in New Zealand and in the Island of St. Helena. As far as I am aware, machines for preparing this fibre are made only in New Zealand. Reports indicate that the most modern machines are made by Messrs. Suttie and Wynard, Wrights Building, Auckland, New Zealand. These machines consist essentially of a crushing machine in which the leaves are fed end-wise to crush the pulp, and a scutching machine for cleaning the fibre after the crushed leaves have been retted in water and dried on the grass.

"In 1918 it was reported that the approximate total cost of erecting and equipping an up-to-date mill of one stripper capacity including a 16 horsepower steam engine, automatic crusher, washer and scutching plant would be £2,500. To keep a single stripper mill of this type working continuously requires about 300 acres of good swamp land yielding an average of 25 tons per acre. The daily capacity of a single stripper mill is from 8 to 10 tons of green leaves producing one ton of fiber."

We have forwarded to the inquirer an article on "Arghan," or Pita Floja fibre that was pubblished in our issue of Feb. 10, 1923, and that describes a machine which we believe could be used for decorticating New Zealand flax or phormium tenax. The author of this article, George Archibald Lowry, states in reference to pita floja that best results were obtained without retting the fibre.

Technical Editor, TEXTILE WORLD:

Thank you for the very full description which you have given us covering the method for dyeing

This is just the information which our customer wants and we shall be glad to pass it along and give your paper the credit.

Yours truly,
JAMES HUNTER MACHINE CO.
H. F. Marshall
Sales Department

New Publications

Books reviewed in this column may be obtained from the Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Co., 334 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY, by Allen Rogers; in two volumes, $10.

Described as "a manual for the student and manufacturer," these two volumes are another excellent example of the co-operative work done by a corps of specialists, operating under the supervision of an editor-in-chief, in bringing together the best ideas in modern American methods and processes. In the present work the entire field of industrial chemistry is divided among experts in each field, each being responsible for a particular section.

For instance, in the books under review the chapter on textiles has been prepared by Dr. J. Merritt Mathews, whose position is well known to readers of TEXTILE WORLD, and the chapter on dyestuffs and their application is the work of L. A. Olney, professor of chemistry, Lowell Textile School.

This is the fourth edition of the work. The two volumes follow the natural classifications of the subject of industrial chemistry, the first treating of the manufacturing operations involving, primarily, mineral or inorganic substances; the second volume confines itself more especially to the production of materials of an organic nature.

THE CHEMICAL ACTION OF ULTRAVIOLET RAYS, by Carleton Ellis and Alfred A. Wells; The Chemical Catalog Co., Inc., New York; $5; 362 pages.

This book is the result of a revision of a series of articles written in 1917 and 1918 by the authors for the *Chemical Engineer*, which were received with much interest and with many requests for reprints. It is an up-to-date treatise on the effect of ultraviolet radiation and its possible commercial applications. The authors point out that, from the industrial standpoint, the inauguration and growth of the dye industry in this country made imperative the development of methods for ascertaining the fastness of dyes, and that in this, ultraviolet radiation proved an important consideration. Popular interest in ultraviolet has been aroused through the fact that this form of radiation is capable of creating vitamins or their equivalents in certain food products normally deficient in these essential components.

A. S. T. M. STANDARDS; American Society for Testing Materials, Philadelphia; $1.50; 117 pages.

This pamplet is the first supplement to the 1924 issue of the Society's triennial Book of Standards. It contains 36 revised or newly adopted standards, among them being the following of textile interest: Standard specifications for woven cotton fabrics saturated with bituminous substances for use in waterproofing; burlap saturated with bituminous substances for use in waterproofing; imperfections and tolerances for square-woven tire fabrics; imperfections and tolerances for cord tire fabrics; tolerances for hose ducks and belt ducks; tolerances and test methods for electrical cotton yarns; and specifications and tests for osnaburg cement sacks.

LANE

CANVAS STEAMING BASKETS

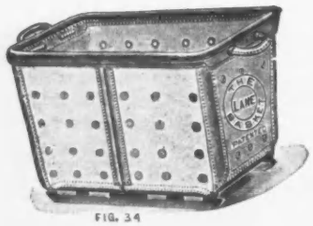

FIG. 34

OBLONG STEAMING BASKET

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Steams freely.

Smooth, Light, Lasting.

Have for 30 years filled one of the hardest jobs in the Textile industry in a most satisfactory manner.

Withstand effects of steam and moisture to a remarkable degree.

Made also in slightly modified design for sprinkling, aging, etc.

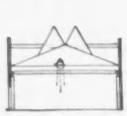
Write for Catalog No. 90

W. T. LANE & BROS. Mfrs. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Inadequate Heating Systems Quickly Replaced or Supplemented by Wing Featherweight Unit Heaters

It requires about two hours to add a Wing Unit to an existing inadequate heating system, to do the work of 30 or 40 radiators.

The Wing Featherweight Unit Heater heats the working level first, maintains an even temperature, and prevents the accumulation of hot air at the ceiling. Its small dimensions and light weight permit of its being installed overhead where it gathers in the warm air as fast as it rises, and redistributes it to the working level.



This cut shows a unit located above a traveling crane 30 feet from the floor. A perfectly heated building resulted from this installation.

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Forced Draft Blowers *Fog Eliminators*

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Seating Equipment is an investment —not a luxury

A workman comfortably seated at his job is capable of producing far more work than one who is wasting his energy working under body strain. You are not pampering people by properly seating them for work, but you are boosting their efficiency and capacity for production.

No. 1018 Chair

This is an all around general Utility Chair for either factory or office. Its durability and service is unlimited; it is attractive and comfortable; it is very reasonably priced. This Chair is built in seat heights from 16" to 26." The entire Chair excepting the seat is of steel, firmly rivetted and braced, and finished in a rich standard Olive Green enamel. The seat is of hardwood, saddle type; 14½" x 14½" square.

No. 1018 Chair

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Write for Catalog with Prices

MILL NEWS

COTTON

New Construction and Additions

*Birmingham, Ala. Contracts for machinery for the new 10,000 spindle plant of the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Inc., at Birmingham, were to be placed on Dec. 1. The machinery is to be in buildings already owned by the mill in Birmingham. Robert & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., are the engineers.

Moosup, Conn. The Aldrich Bros. Co. plans to rebuild the portion of its mill destroyed by fire on Nov. 25, with loss estimated at $40,000. The fire started in the picker room.

Commerce, Ga. Harmony Grove Mills are having plans and specifications prepared by Robert & Co., Inc., engineers, Atlanta, Ga., for a new cloth room 70 x 44 ft. In addition to this work a machinery reorganization is being carried out at this time. Contracts will be let about Dec. 15.

Newnan, Ga. McIntosh Mills, which are now erecting an addition to their plant to house 5,000 new spindles will let a contract for 25 cottages about Jan. 15. Robert & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., are the engineers.

Palmetto, Ga. Bids have been received on a new slasher room and monitor for the Palmetto Cotton Mills and the contract will be let within the next week or ten days. Robert & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., are the engineers.

*Paterson, N. J. The Durwyllan Co., whose new plant at 35-61 Kentucky Ave., is now being erected, will increase its equipment to a total of 14 looms on asbestos brake lining and 50 looms on cotton fabrics in the new quarters.

Charlotte, N. C. Carl Stohn, Inc., a weaving company, now housed in the Wade Loft Bldg., has leased an entire floor in this building and will install machinery to double its capacity. It now has 60 looms on jacquard specialties.

Cornelius, N. C. The Cornelius Cotton Mill is installing 40 additional looms made by the Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass., and Greenville, S. C.

*Durham, N. C. The Yarborough Mills, Durham's newest industrial plant, made its first cloth Nov. 21 and is now running. Novelty cloths are manufactured.

Greensboro, N. C. The Pomona Mills, Inc., have placed contracts for rayon winding machinery to be installed in their plant here.

Ranlo, N. C. The Ranlo Mfg. Co. plans to install ten additional twisters and four looms in order to weave the product of the Harden Mfg. Co., at Worth, N. C. The plant is now using the output of spindles here and of the Modena Cotton Mills, at Gastonia. The new equipment will give the Ranlo mill an output of 120,000 lbs. of tire fabrics per week. The company also plans the erection of 15 additional houses for operatives.

Chattanooga, Tenn. The Dixie Mercerizing Co. has authorized an 8,000 spindle addition to its spinning mill, the building contract to be let on Dec. 16. The new work will consist of an extension to the present mill, 150 x 105 ft., two stories high. There will also be two 50 x 100 ft. standard warehouses, together with a waste room 60 x 40 ft. and 25 additional cottages. The new spindles will spin 58s-2 yarn, this to be the company's first unit to produce fine counts. These 8,000 spindles will give the plant an annual night and day production of 600,000 lbs. of 58s-2 yarn, and a total night and day spindleage of 46,000 spindles. The Dixie mill has operated on a night and day basis continually since September, 1923. Robert & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., are the engineers on the new unit.

*Indicates previous mention of project.

Fact and Gossip

Putnam, Conn. Machinery and equipment of the Putnam Mfg. Co., an 18,000 spindle mill, will be sold at public auction commencing at 11 a.m., Dec. 16, on the premises, Providence St., Putnam. It will be sold separately, in lots to suit purchasers. G. L. & H. J. Gross, Providence, R. I., are the auctioneers in charge.

Baltimore, Md. The J. E. Tucker Fabric Mills are no longer located at 148 N. Gay St.

Gloucester, Mass. The Mears Improved Line Co. has discontinued operations and will be dissolved shortly.

Springfield, Mass. The J. L. & T. D. Peck Mfg. Co., organized on Feb. 4, 1890, for the manufacture of thread and cloth, which business was discontinued about 12 years ago, has just petitioned the superior court for a dissolution of the corporation.

Philadelphia, Pa. Wm. Whitaker & Sons (Cedar Grove Mill), will make alterations to their building at East Tabor Road which will cost $6,000. This concern manufactures ticking and spins cotton yarns.

*Pawtucket, R. I. E. Butler Moulton, receiver for the Guyan Mills, Inc., and the Aracoma Textile Co., has been discharged, and the companies will continue under regular management. Funds are available to pay all creditors. The receivership has been operative since Nov. 24, 1924.

Riverside, R. I. The EasthamTextile Co. is no longer carrying on operations at 57 Sprague Ave.

Spartanburg, S. C. It is reported that the Beaumont Mfg. Co. will install four additional new spinning frames made by the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

Nashville, Tenn. The Morgan & Hamilton Co. has ordered 100 56-in. automatic looms to replace old equipment.

WOOL

New Construction and Additions

*Clinton, Mass. The contract to fabricate and erect 100 tons of structural steel for the new weave shed of the Roubaix Mills, Inc., 792 Main St., has

ONE CONTINUOUS RECORD OF PERFECT DUTY

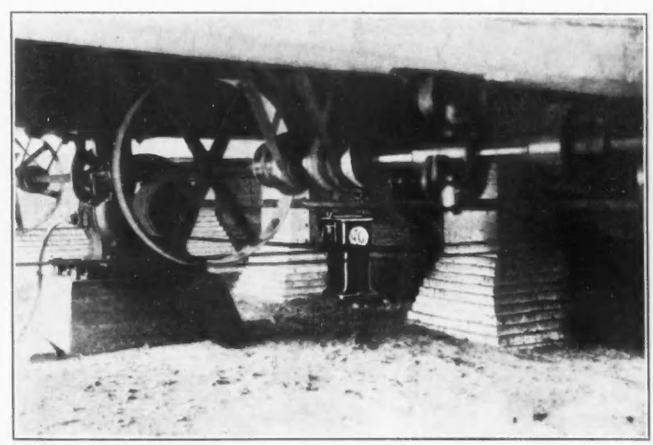
The Electrical Superintendent of this textile mill where EC&M Oil-immersed Automatic Compensators control the loom drive motors, says of these Starters,—"No trouble, no breakdowns, but one continuous record of perfect duty."

The motors which drive the line shafts are accelerated carefully by the Compensators which hold the motors on the starting side until they approach full speed. Then they automatically throw the motors on the line.

Remote control is the most striking thing about this installation. Push Buttons, located at convenient points throughout the weave rooms, start and stop the motors through the Automatic Compensators placed next to the motors on the floor below.

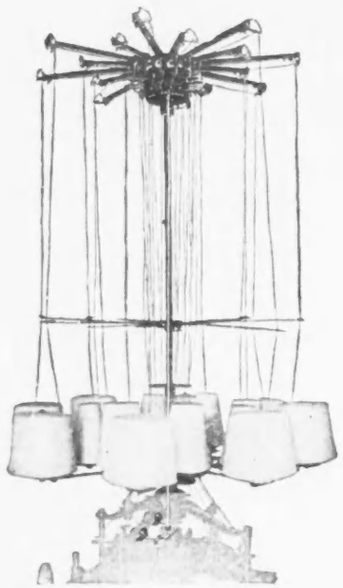
Remote Control has the distinct advantage that it creates economies. Economy of valuable floor space on the operating floor; economy of wiring costs where the Compensators are placed right next to the motors; and best of all, economy of operation through dependable service.

Write for Bulletin 1042-E



THE ELECTRIC CONTROLLER & MFG. CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
BIRMINGHAM - BROWN-MARX BLDG.
CHICAGO - CONWAY BLDG.
CINCINNATI - INTERNATIONAL BANK BLDG.
DETROIT - DIME BANK BLDG.
NEW YORK - 50 CHURCH ST.
LOS ANGELES - THOMAS MACHINERY CO. AMERICAN BANK BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA - WITHERSPOON BLDG.
PITTSBURGH - OLIVER BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO - CALL BUILDING
SEATTLE - 570 COLMAN BLDG.
TORONTO - TRADERS BANK BLDG.

Crawford



Regular Type
Stop Motion

CRAWFORD STOP MOTION

Good yarn reaches the needles —nothing else but!

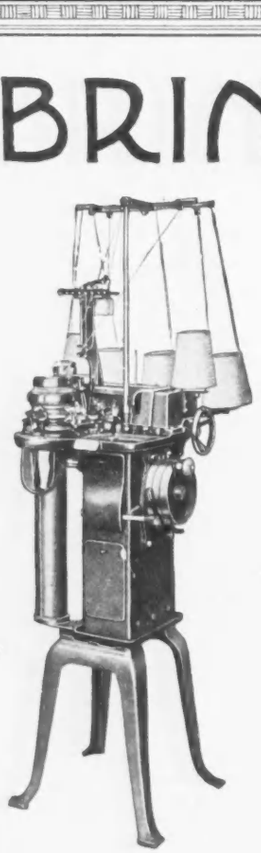
It has to be so when Crawford Stop Motions are functioning. Slubs, knots, catches, etc., are prevented from reaching the needles. You know what results. Needle breakage is minimized. A great volume of seconds and waste is forestalled. Production moves along in smoother fashion — hence *speedier*.

Crawfords are made in three main types, the Regular, EOB and the Stop Motion for Hosiery Knitters. All these are characterized by their efficient design and faultless performance. The newly developed Stop Motion for Hosiery Knitters bids fair to equal the other two types in popularity. Putting it briefly hosiery knitters *like it*.

Let us tell you about one or all these models. Write for further information.

THE CRAWFORD MFG. CO.
NEW BRUNSWICK·N·J

BRINTON KNITTERS



The *convenience* of this style "C" Brinton Hosiery Knitter is second in importance only to the high grade stockings it produces.

All parts are accessible from the front or top of the machine. Action of needles and yarn changer easily visible from front of machine. Screw adjustments throughout. Simple and easy transfer. Direct and accessible pattern connections.

Fast speed in both circular and reciprocating motion. Driving mechanism removable from frame as a unit. Revolving can for string work. Run off each stocking if desired.

Foreign Agents

Great Britain and the Continent
Wildt & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

South America
Santiago Scotto, Galeria Guemes, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Australia
I. H. Butler & Co., Sydney — Melbourne.

China and Japan
Elbrook, Inc., 51 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

H. BRINTON COMPANY, Phila., Pa.

Mill News—Continued

been awarded to the Eastern Bridge Structural Co., Worcester, Mass.

*Woonsocket, R. I. Foundations have been completed for the new warehouse of the Jules Desurmont Worsted Co. Recent sub-contracts awarded on this project include the following: Plumbing, the Frank Dupuis Co., Pawucket; reinforced steel, Concrete Steel Co., Boston; roofing and sheet metal, W. A. Murtfeldt Co., Boston; painting, A. D. Howlett Co., Worcester, and steel sash to the William Bayley Co., Boston. The William T. Reed Co., Boston, are the general contractors.

Woonsocket, R. I. The Glenbrook Worsted Mills have filed plans for a one-story addition on Mason St., 40 x 60 ft., to be used for storage service. The Bouvier-Brien Construction Co., Inc., Woonsocket, has the general contract.

Cleveland, Tenn. The Hardwick Woolen Mills are building a two-story, 40 x 50 ft. addition to their machine shop and opening room.

McMinville, Tenn. Tennessee Woolen Mills Co. has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $60,000. This company has installed new broad looms and changed production from jeans to blankets exclusively. It has also built a two-story addition for napper and finishing room.

Fact and Gossip

Millington, Md. A. P. Clark & Co. are no longer producing worsted knitting yarns here.

Boston, Mass. Alpern Bros., formerly operating plants in Boston and Chelsea, Mass., are no longer in business. They have been succeeded by the Alberg Rug Mills which manufacture felt rugs from felt headings and listings; also oval braided rag rugs. The Alberg mills are located at 5 & 7 Miller St., Charleston (Boston) Mass.

*Clinton, Mass. The date of the sale of the former New England Woolen Mills on Water St., by the town for unpaid taxes is Wednesday, Dec 16. The amount of taxes unpaid are: For 1921, $1,455; 1922, $1,807; 1923, $1,141.14; 1924, $817.

Franklin, Mass. The Franklin Woolen Co. has sold its box manufacturing business to Alexander B. Holden, Caryville, Mass. The transfer does not effect the operation of the mill, which will be run as usual.

*Leicester, Mass. Work has been completed on the water purifying system which has been installed in the plant of the Leicester Woolen Co. on Rawson St.

Oxford, Mass. The stock shed of the Bernon Mill of David N. Taft was destroyed by fire on Nov. 23. The damage has not been estimated.

Philadelphia, Pa. Brighton Worsted Co., Tioga & D Sts., men's wear manufacturers, has awarded contract for alterations to their building which will cost $2,500. The work will be done by Geo. H. Thirsch, contractor.

Renfrew, Ont., Canada. Fire recently damaged the dryer department of Renfrew Woolen Mills to the extent of almost $1,000.

*Indicates previous mention of project.

KNIT

New Construction and Additions

*Anniston, Ala. Machinery for the Anniston branch of the Avalon Knitwear Co. of Utica, N. Y., for which buildings are now being built here at a cost of approximately $70,000, is now arriving. This machinery will be installed as rapidly as possible and it is expected to be ready for operation early next year. The buildings are being erected by the C. F. Duke Contracting Co. of Anniston, and will be completed within the next 30 days according to C. F. Duke. Wm. F. Harris, of Utica, N. Y., has arrived here and will take charge as general manager.

Shelton, Conn. The Shelton Knitting Co. has purchased the business formerly conducted by L. A. O'Lena, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and moved machinery to the plant at Warf and Hull Sts., formerly occupied by the Writer Press Co., where new knitting machinery has also been installed. The Shelton company manufactures beef, calf, hog and sheep bags; also face, dish and polishing cloths. Herman F. Stalzenberg is manager of the plant.

Newnan, Ga. Plans and specifications are being drawn for a new mill for the Newnan Hosiery Mills. A new site has been purchased, and the building program will consist of a mill 80 x 350 ft., together with a new boiler plant and dyehouse. Contracts will be let about Feb 1, 1926. Robert & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., are the engineers.

*Holyoke, Mass. Work on the addition to the mill of the Holyoke Silk Hosiery Co. has reached the fourth floor. Recently the following sub-contracts were awarded: Plumbing, E. H. Friedrick Co., this city; painting, Thomas O'Keefe, Holyoke; roofing and sheet metal, E. H. Friedrick Co.; stone, Art Stone Co., Millers Falls. M. J. Walsh & Sons, of this city, have the general contract and G. P. B. Alderman & Co., Holyoke, drew the plans.

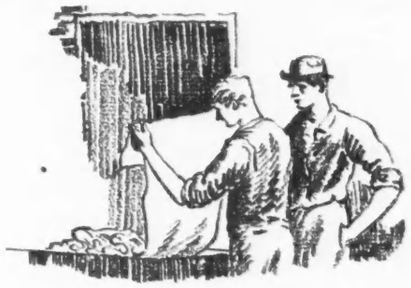
*Ballston Spa, N. Y. Construction work on the two-story addition to the Spa Knitting Co. is progressing rapidly with its completion assured by Jan. 1. The new structure will have 9,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

Waterford, N. Y. The Ford Mfg. Co. has plans under way for construction of a large addition for warehouse purposes. The work will be started in the spring.

Charlotte, N. C. The Nebel Knitting Co is installing four additional knitting machines in its plant.

*Portland, Ore. Joseph Friedenthal, president of the Columbia Knitting Mills which are now located at First and Salmon Sts., states that the new building will be two stories high, 200 x 100 ft. in dimensions and the remainder of the ground will be used as a recreation park for the employes, until such time as further expansion demands its use for buildings. Plans are now being prepared for the new structure.

Philadelphia, Pa. Co-Ed Knitting Mills, N. W. Cor. 5th & Courtland Sts., manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery, have awarded contract for the erection



What Three Mills Did with Oakite!

1—***Cotton piece goods***——by the use of OAKITE in their roller type washing machines, one mill removes sizing and prepares goods for dyeing much more easily than before. OAKITE insures greater uniformity of shade, and has done away with streaking.

2—***Hosiery***—a small hosiery mill had trouble with mineral oil stains. The caustic boil had a tendency to set the oil, especially in the seams. Since using OAKITE, a saving of at least 50% has been effected on their redyes.

3—***Woolen piece goods***—A maker of women's novelty all-wool overcoatings found that by adding a small amount of OAKITE to his scouring stock, the goods came out odorless. Not only that, but the quality of the goods was perceptibly improved—the finish is softer and has a richer appearance.

There is an OAKITE service man working in your territory right now. Why not discuss your wet finishing problem with him? A card to us will bring him!

There are 70 Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists located at, Albany, Allentown, Pa., *Atlanta, Ga., Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, *Brooklyn, Buffalo, Camden, Charlotte, N. C., *Chicago,, *Cincinnati, *Cleveland, *Dallas, *Davenport, Dayton, *Denver, *Des Moines, *Detroit, Erie, Flint, Mich., Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Hartford, *Indianapolis, *Kansas City, *Los Angles, *Milwaukee, *Minneapolis, *Montreal, Newark, New Haven, *New York, *Oakland, Calif., Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., *Portland, Ore., Providence, Reading, Rochester, Rockford, Rock Island, *San Francisco, *Seattle, *St. Louis, Syracuse, Toledo, *Toronto, Utica, *Vancouver, B. C., Williamsport, Pa., Worcester.

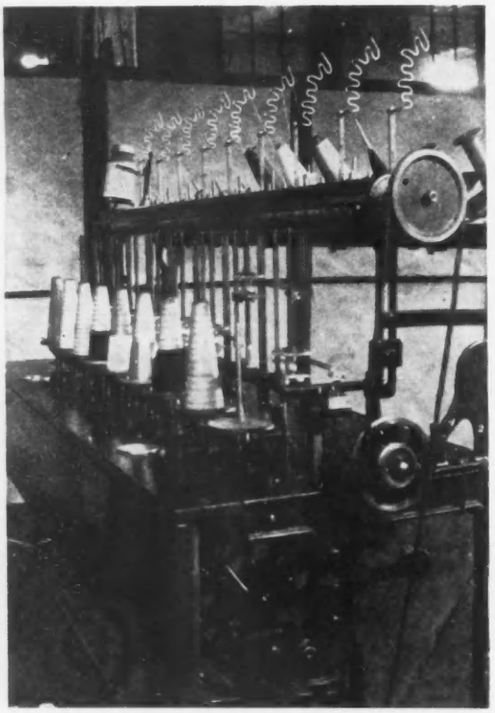
*Stocks of Oakite materials are carried in these cities.

OAKITE

TRADE MARK REG U S PAT OFF

Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

OAKITE IS MANUFACTURED BY OAKLEY CHEMICAL CO.
42 THAMES ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.



Model 2-B No. 25 F. F. Machine for Backwinding.
Model 2-B No. 25 S. Machine for Skein Winding.

?

YES, we want to see your *LATEST*

THE NEW CONE WINDER for BACK-WINDING

Wet or Dry wind.

Operates 1600 R.P.M. on the spindles.

Something new in construction, with positive yarn builder, new for high production and new high knitting efficiency.

55 pounds per day on 18 spindles. One operator is able to take care of 24 to 36 spindles, and it takes 12 hours constant use to empty the cone.

This will surprise you and the use of the winder will astonish you.

Let us sell you and show you the proof, as we have convinced those who are now using the Winder.

If you have any doubt, let us install a machine and settle the question of doubt.

JACOB K. ALTEMUS
Established 1885
WINDERS SPOOLERS WARPERS
Textile Machinery
American St. below Lehigh Av., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BEAMERS & KINDRED MACHINERY

60000 In Actual Use!

Why use five forms when you might use one? Actual cost figures will show you the "Adjustoe" is the most economical form on the market —you get the benefit of five sizes at the price of one form.

The Adjustable Toe Does It

Many hosiery mills are cutting production costs and at the same time increasing output by using Adjustoe Forms.

They save space, labor and steam, because with Adjustoe they can make one form do the work of many. Any one Adjustoe form fits five different sizes—the adjustable toe does it.

Over sixty thousand of these forms are now in use, most of them being repeat sales. Operating figures show they are big money makers for their owners (sold outright), and the quickest paying single improvement that can be put in a hosiery mill today.

If you haven't considered costs in your finishing room, you are losing money. We can quickly show you where you can make a profit.

Write for information.

PHILA. METAL DRYING FORM CO.
4550 Torresdale Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Can. Rep: W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Adjustoe
METAL DRYING FORM

Mill News—Continued

of a new building at N. E. Cor. of Fairhill & Courtland Sts., adjoining their present plant. The contract was placed with Geo. Kessler Construction Co., 1733 N. Marvine St., to cost about $50,000.

*DOYLESTOWN, PA. The full fashioned hosiery mill previously reported organized by John Rodrock and Associates, is to be known as the Doylestown Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery Mill. As previously stated, the mill building is now under construction. It is stated the initial equipment will consist of eight leggers and two footers. According to report, a Mr. Campbell, formerly connected with the Wayne Knitting Mill, Fort Wayne, Ind., is actively identified with the new enterprise.

*MACUNGIE, PA. The Macungie Knitting Mills, Inc., have work about half completed on their new one-story addition, to be about 100 x 100 ft., and expect to place the extension in service at an early date.

*SHERMAN, TEX. The Pool Knitting Mills have been incorporated with capital of $25,000. Carl Pool is president and B. F. Pool, secretary and treasurer of this company, which will begin the manufacture of men's hose about the first of the year.

SHERIDAN, WYO. The Hansen Knitting Works which now operate five knitting and seven sewing machines, expect to put in a few more machines next year. W. F. Harnly is president of the company and B. L. Hansen, secretary, treasurer and manager.

Fact and Gossip

ELMIRA, N. Y. William Rayor and C. Daly King, both of Robert C. King & Co., New York, have purchased the Campbell Knitting Mill at Elmira and have changed the name to the Campbell Underwear Corp. The latter has been incorporated for $100,000.

PHILMONT, N. Y. Local textile plants are experiencing a shortage of coal. The High Rock Knitting Co. has been forced to use substitutes which are also being furnished employes.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y. Tenement property owned by the Lion Mfg. Co. is listed to be sold at auction on Jan. 22 by order of the county clerk.

*READING, PA. In the bankruptcy proceedings against the United States Knitting Mills, Inc., this city, an appraisement of the company's property was made at $62,236.06. Martin G. Wolf, is receiver for the company.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. The Richmond Hosiery Mills, whose main plant and offices are located at Rossville, Ga., have filed an amendment to their charter at the Walker County court house, providing for the increase in capital from $1,250,000 to $2,000,000.

BENNINGTON, VT. It is reported that the business of George Rockwood & Co., old established manufacturers of wool underwear, will be wound up.

SILK

New Construction and Additions

PLAINFIELD, N. J. Herman Kahn & Co., 214 East 23rd St., New York, manufacturers of braids, etc., have acquired the former Berfelden Mills on Washington Ave., idle for some time past, and will establish a new plant here. It is expected to begin operations at an early date.

*COLUMBIA, PA. The Schwarzenbach-Huber Co. has awarded a general contract to D. S. Warfield, Lancaster, Pa., for a three-story and basement addition to its local mill, 58 x 209 ft., at Cedar and 4th Sts. Clark, MacMullen & Riley, New York, are engineers.

*RIDGEWAY, PA. The Holmes Silk Co. has awarded a general contract to the Hyde-Murphy Co., Ridgeway, for its proposed addition, on which work has been started. It will be one-story and basement, 74 x 100 ft., estimated to cost $75,000, with equipment.

*SUNBURY, PA. The Urquhart Mfg. Co. has awarded a contract to the H. A. Moore Co., Y. M. C. A. Building, for a one-story addition, 46 x 105 ft., with extension, 18 x 20 ft., to cost about $27,500.

Fact and Gossip

NEW LONDON, CONN. The Corticelli Silk Co. has returned to normal conditions. The company, according to a statement recently given out by Assistant Manager Robert L. Smith, has shown improved business and is now employing 835 hands at its mill here, and 1,250 at its Florence, Mass., mill.

PATERSON, N. J. The J. K. Greenwood Co. has sold its equipment to Morris Kanton who has moved it to Port Allegany, Pa.

PATERSON, N. J. Lawrence Bros. who formerly operated a silk mill at 56 Warren St., are no longer in the manufacturing business but are now dealing in raw and thrown silk.

PATERSON, N. J. The Paragon Silk Co. has discontinued operation of its Paterson plant. The Oneonta, N. Y., mills of the company, equipped with 40 plain and 60 box looms, are still turning out broad silks.

PATERSON, N. J. The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Span and Berman has been dissolved and the mill at 33 Dale Ave. is now operated by Jacob Span. The plant has an equipment of 26 looms.

PATERSON, N. J. A new company known as the William-Irving Silk Co., capitalized at $125,000, has purchased the plant of the Courtland Silk Co. and started operations there. The plant was purchased at auction a short time ago by the Silk City Exchange which sold it to Samuel Abrash, of the Elgin Silk Co., New York. Mr. Abrash and his two sons, William and Irving formed the William-Irving Silk Co., with William Abrash as general manager. The new owners hope to have the plant in full operation within a short time.

RAYON

Fact and Gossip

BUFFALO, N. Y. The du Pont Rayon Co. has filed notice of increase in capital from $15,500,000 to $22,500,000.

CORNWALL, ONT., CANADA. Courtauld's, Ltd., rayon manufacturers, are

*Indicates previous mention of project.

Over 375,000

VOGEL

PATENTED

Frost Proof Closets

Giving Satisfaction In All Climates

The ideal water closets for Factories and Mill Villages, where thousands have been installed.

The most durable water closets made— excepting none.

They require no pit.

They save water.

All bowls have enameled rims. In service daily, winter and summer.

No. 5 Factory Closet

This fixture fills the demand for a strong and durable automatic water saving closet outfit for factory use. The valve device is extremely simple and repairs, though seldom necessary, can be made by removing the valve cap back of bowl.

Every Fixture Tested Under Hydraulic Pressure Before Leaving Factory

Insist on Getting the Vogel

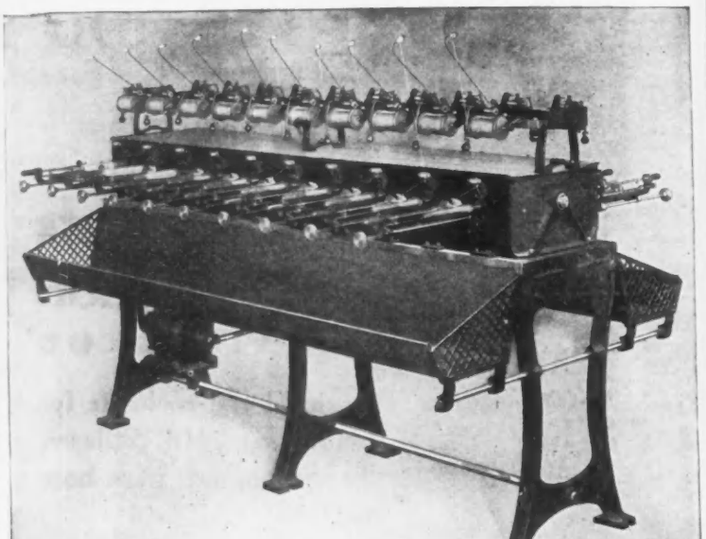
Ask Your Jobber

JOSEPH A. VOGEL CO.

Factory and Office at

WILMINGTON - - DELAWARE

Stock Carried in St. Louis, Mo.



THE illustration shows our No. 40 Shuttle Bobbin Winder, all ball bearings. The most interesting feature of this is each spindle is a complete unit and can be detached in a few minutes, leaving balance of machine working.

Can be arranged to wind from Spools, Bottle Bobbins or any kind of package, also equally successful from skeins to shuttle bobbins. Artificial Silk specially featured.

This machine is equipped with a spool attachment, that gives you an even tension through the bobbin. There is no sharp pluck caused by machine compensator to cause an underwind which breaks in the loom.

Between the spool bracket is a spacious sheet metal pan for the storage of empty spools, every part is within reach of the average operator, no long reaching or stooping to tie ends or change spools or bobbins.

When considering the Lever No. 40 think of the following:

The Life of Machine, Perfect Bobbins Production and the Operator.

OSWALD

LEVER

CO., INC.

PHILADELPHIA

STARTED IN 1880

CHARLES COOPER'S
Machine and Needle Works
BENNINGTON, VERMONT

G. H. ROGERS, Representative, 153 Ontario St., Albany, N. Y.

Spring and Latch Needle KNITTING MACHINERY

STANDARD FOR

PLAIN RIBBED, CIRCULAR AND FLAT UNDERWEAR SHIRT CUFFS DRAWER BOTTOMS

Rib Cuff Cutting Machines
Burr Wheels and Burr Blades
Balmoral Collarette Machines
Automatic Rib Cutting and Folding Machines

SPRING AND LATCH NEEDLES

Spring Needle Rib Top Machine

Agents—Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, Eng.
Sole Agents for China—Elbrook, Inc., 51 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China

Established 1870 Incorporated 1890

Get Repeat Orders by Using

Crane Spring and Latch Needle Knitting Machinery

SOME CRANE FEATURES

Patent removable hardened Wing Burr Wheels.
Patent Thread Stop Motion can be fitted to 20 in. and 32 in. frames and are specially adapted for making fine Jersey Cloth and Stockinet.
Our flat machine is adapted for knitting collarettes.

SPRING NEEDLE UNDERWEAR MACHINE WITH AUTOMATIC TAKE-UP

This machine is made in sizes from 13" to 26" in diameter of any desired gauge, the number of feeds depending on the size of cylinders. Also built in sizes from 2½" to 32" in diameter for the production of a great variety of fabrics.
Aside from the feeds for plain fabrics, the stockinet, elderdown and astrachan feeds are superior to any on the market.

IMPROVED AUTOMATIC COLORED PLAIN STRIPER

Made in sizes from 7⅝" to 20⅝" inclusive, of any desired gauge; these measurements being back to back of cylinder needles.
The fabrics from this machine are used for bathing suits, theatricals and athletic goods.
These machines are second to none on the market.
The Crawford stop-motion is applied when requested.

"It Pays to Use Good Machines and the Best Are None Too Good."—Our Motto

LET US SEND YOU FURTHER FACTS

CRANE MANUFACTURING CO., Lakeport, N. H.

now producing on a large scale and are using Canadian made pulp almost exclusively as their raw product.

DYE, BLEACH AND FINISH

New Construction and Additions

STERLING, CONN. The United States Finishing Co., producers of fast black on cotton goods, is installing new machinery for silk rayon and mixed goods coloring in all shades. The work is being rushed in anticipation of a big business in these lines.

HAWTHORNE, N. J. The Textile Dyeing Co. of America has awarded a contract to Nicholas Tanis, Paterson, N. J., for a one-story addition, 80 x 120 feet. J. C. Van Vlandren, Paterson, is architect.

PATERSON, N. J. The Meola Piece Dyeing & Finishing Co. has sold its property, consisting of 14 city lots at 42-48 Shady St., and 2-18 Bleecker St., and its building, to John Adler and Charles Levy, who have incorporated the John Adler Piece Dye Works, Inc. The Meola Company will continue to occupy, on lease, the greater part of the building for its silk dyeing plant, the Adler company to use the remainder for tin weighting. The new owners plan an addition to cost about $50,000, and when it is completed, will take over the entire plant for tin weighting. The John Adler Piece Dye Works, Inc., have an authorized capital of $250,000.

PATERSON, N. J. The Victory Dyeing & Finishing Co. has completed a new one-story addition to its mill, 73 x 175 ft., and will place in service immediately. It is expected to approximately double the former capacity.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. The Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., have awarded contract to the Fiske-Carter Construction Co., of Greenville, S. C., for the construction of a filtering plant, to have a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons.

WOONSOCKET, R. I. The Quality Piece Dye Works have filed plans for a two-story, brick addition to their mill on Water St., 40 x 84 ft., to cost about $17,000. A permit has also been issued for a one and two-story building 40 x 73 ft., to be used for storage service. Contract for erection of both buildings has been let to the Bouvier-Brien Construction Co., Inc., Woonsocket.

Fact and Gossip

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS. The Southbridge Printing Co. filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Boston on Nov. 25 disclosing liabilities of $378,291 and assets of $360,600. The secured claims amount to $267,191 and the unsecured to $104,-114. The action was taken by a vote of the stockholders held on Nov 13. John B. Moss, formerly assistant district manager of the American Steel & Wire Co., and Warren B. Lewis, a Providence, R. I., consulting engineer specializing in finishing and printing mills, have been appointed by D. W. Lincoln, Worcester, Mass., referee in bankruptcy, receivers for the Southbridge company. The property had been advertised to be sold by public auction on Dec. 14.

PATERSON, N. J. The John Adler Piece Dye Works, were recently formed with a capital of $250,000, to establish and operate a local plant. Charles Levy, 136 Washington St., has been appointed representative.

Recent Textile Patents

(*Continued from page 89*)

LOOM for weaving pile fabrics. 1,561,-282. R. L. Sandeman, Bearsden, Scotland..

LOOMS, Feeler mechanism for. 1,561,440. J. C. Brooks, Paterson, N. J.

LOOMS, Warp stop mechanism for. 1,560,809. M. L. Stone, Lawrence, Mass.

LOOMS, Yarn tube for. 1,561,433. J. H. Johnson, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SILKS and other filaments from cellulose materials, Spinning artificial. 1,-560,965. H. P. Bassett, Cynthiana, Ky.

SILK, Machine and process for reclaiming. 1,560,614. C. A. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPINNING frames, Lifter motion for cap. 1,560,787. J. Heaps, Methuen, Mass.

SPINNING machine. 1,560,557. W. Freund, Chemnitz, Germany.

THREADS or yarns, particularly imitation silk yarns, with acids or an acid-containing liquor, Gutter or channel for treating artificial. 1,561,445. E. Elsaesser and W. zur Lofen, Barmen, Germany.

THREADS wound on bobbins, Apparatus for treating artificial. 1,560,575. W. Hohmann, Delitzsch, Germany.

YARN, Guide for. 1,561,206. I. S. Bleendes, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YARN spool. 1,561,206. W. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

LOOM, Drop box. 1,559,287. J. C. Shambow, Woonsocket, R. I.

LOOM shuttles, Thread tension for automatically threading. 1,559,224. E. A. Cuniff, Waltham, Mass.

LOOMS, Shuttle and picker check for. 1,559,172. A. Lecomte and A. L'Archeveque, Fall River, Mass.

SHUTTLE, automatically threading. 1,-559,268. H. D. Martin, Griffin, Ga.

SPINNING and like spindles, Driving mechanism for. 1,559,413. G. N. and J. Fraser, Arbroath, Scotland.

SPINNING frames and the like, Drawing mechanism for ring. 1,559,281. J. L. Rushton, Bolton, Eng.

SPINNING machines, Roller support for. 1,559,384. H. Tschudy, Ennenda, Scotland.

TEXTILE fibres, Process of and apparatus for the bleaching, dyeing and analogous treatment of. 1,558,460. J., T. and J. Brandwood, Bury, Eng.

TEXTILE materials, Drawing frame carrier for the spinning of artificial. 1,558,626. G. Pignal, Tubize, Belgium.

TEXTILE fabrics and the like, Printing on. 1,559,235. J. Folk, New York, N. Y.

THREAD control, Safety. 1,559,152. R. Breyer, Milwaukee, Wis.

WARPERS, Yardage stop motion for. 1,558,969. E. J. Entwistle, Lowell, Mass., and R. W. Doeg, Exeter, N. H.

BOBBINS, Device to prevent vibration of. 1,560,005. W. H. Wakefield, Worcester, Mass.

FABRICS, Machine for making knitted pile. 1,560,229. A. A. Grundy, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOSIERY frames, Mechanical movement for straight. 1,559,962. W. Heinitz, Chemnitz, Germany.

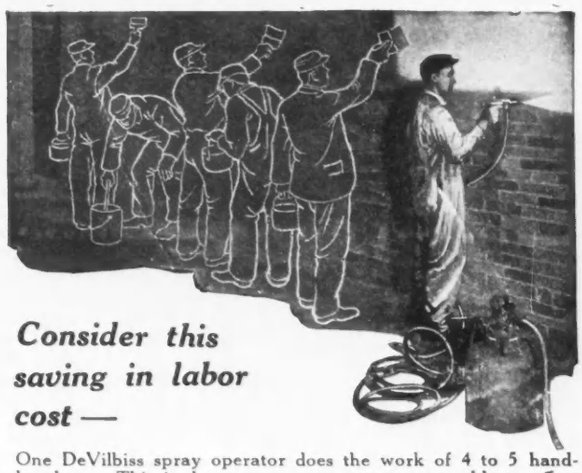
KNITTING machine sinker. 1,560,352. H. N. Sheppard, Newark, N. J.

KNITTING machines, Automatic stop for. 1,559,648. F. E. Schulz, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHUTTLE box mechanism. 1,560,006. W. S. Wells, Bethlehem, Pa.

SHUTTLE, Weaving. 1,560,334. P. Comeau, New Bedford, Mass.

5 Painters' Work—1 Man Cost



Consider this saving in labor cost —

One DeVilbiss spray operator does the work of 4 to 5 hand-brushers. This is the average economy you are able to effect in painting your mill interior, its outside walls and the village homes with the DeVilbiss Spray-painting System.

Additional advantages painting the DeVilbiss way are: a more thorough and uniform coating; a coating with the hiding power of two brushed coats; less scaffolding; no spattering and dripping of paint; less interference with mill operation.

Let us tell you more about this modern, low cost method of painting. Address —

THE DeVILBISS MFG. CO. 236 Phillips Ave. TOLEDO, OHIO

DeVilbiss
Spray-painting System

There is no other "just as good" as Valdura

It was the first, and still is, the only real quality asphalt paint.

Genuine 99.5% pure Gilsonite Natural Asphalt forms the base. This is compounded with linseed varnish, drier and thinning oil, resulting in a paint that has twice the covering capacity and four to five times greater life than ordinary paint.

There is no coal tar, oil asphalt, or other inferior ingredients in VALDURA. It is a real asphalt paint made to give satisfaction.

For the particularly hard places—where you must have a paint that is absolutely waterproof and weatherproof—a paint that will actually preserve the surface covered, use VALDURA.

A letter or card setting forth your particular paint problems—inside and outside—will receive our prompt and courteous attention.

American Asphalt Paint Co.

844 Rush Street, Chicago

Facts!

Chiffons
are again selling steadily
New Model K
insures the demand for *your* product
$3\frac{1}{2}$ –300 Needle–70 gauge; Heel reduced in size

High spliced heel and double sole reduced in proportion, making a narrow stocking over the instep and foot. The machine embodies all the regular features of the Model K, including fashion seam and fashion marks.

Established 1865

SCOTT & WILLIAMS

Incorporated

366 Broadway New York

KNIT GOODS MARKETS

Slack Hosiery Trade; Wools Start Slowly

A Few Fall Lines Not Yet "Open" —Varying Reports on Prices— Small Road Orders

Activity is entirely of a routine nature in practically all branches of the hosiery market. On the big bulk of seamless merchandise there is no feature at all in current trading, and there is every indication that predictions recently made to the effect that nothing much will be doing until January will be fulfilled.

There is no reason for pessimism because of the present quiet. It was unnatural to believe that the activity of August, September and October could be continued indefinitely. A breathing spell was necessary, and it has come. Shrewd observers of market conditions are convinced that by February the business will have run into another active spell which will make difficult the delivery of all the merchandise jobbers will want during the first half of 1926.

Wool Goods Slow

Wool goods naturally continue to occupy an important place in the current market. Most lines are now "officially open" for 1926 business, although there are a few that are hanging back. Reports vary as to the success being met by the goods which have been offered on the road; there is also some difference of opinion as to the prices being quoted.

As usual, it is difficult to make flat statements regarding the new prices. It seems established that the market as a whole will average lower, even though no reductions at all are made on certain lines. Statements differ even as to the character of merchandise on which reductions have been made.

In most sections it is stated that novelty half hose, for instance, shows not the slightest reduction, but that staple low-end goods are off approximately 3 to 5%. In other parts of the market selling agents declare that reductions of 5 to 7½c have been necessary on fancies because of the increasing competition, but that staples are firm and unchanged.

One thing at least appears to be fairly certain: Business now being received by road men, whatever its proportions (and no one claims it is large), is coming almost entirely from jobbers who will not visit the New York market next month. Those who are planning a New York trip in January, and this includes most of the largest operators, have signified their intention of withholding their business—or at any rate, their volume business—until next year.

This sounds logical, in view of the fact that about the same policy is understood to have been adopted by large jobbers on sweaters and on wool underwear. From their standpoint, even through they may gain nothing by waiting, they certainly will have nothing to lose.

Hosiery Notes

The attitude of the selling agent for an important line of wool goods which is not yet officially open, is this: "Our line will not be shown generally until jobbers are ready to buy. I know that most other lines are out, but are they getting any real business? I doubt it. Jobbers are looking, but that is about all.

"We do not intend to display our hand to curiosity seekers. A man who actually wants to buy now will be greeted here with open arms, but our men will not go on the road just yet. To some trade we would not even show our samples if they came into this office to see them. We have no intention of making our new novelty lines for next fall old before the beginning of spring."

* * *

It is worth repeating again that even though November has been a comparatively slow month for most seamless goods, in comparison with September or October, it is still ahead of November, 1924, in important New York selling houses. This is from the standpoint of new business, as well as of charges.

* * *

A selling agent who handles several of the smaller lines of full fashioned goods says he finds jobbers so well covered for the first three months of 1926, at least, that they have no interest at all in further commitments. He continues to warn of the influence the speculator may have on the full fashioned business next year.

* * *

In important sections of the market prices on cotton goods continue to be quoted firmly, notwithstanding scattered reductions on some lines. Rumors of all kinds of price slashing are heard, most of them being evidently nothing more than gossip. It is well substantiated that a southern mill has offered misses' 300 needle combed goods at $1.45, but how regular this offering is cannot be determined.

* * *

Mill men say that all classes of cotton yarn—carded, combed and mercerized—are much stronger than they would have believed before testing the market. It is predicted by some men who usually know whereof they speak that the full effects of the large crop this year will not be reflected in yarn prices for the next six months.

Union Mills Make Rayon Underwear

The Herkimer, N. Y., plant of the Union Mills have gone into the manufacture of rayon underwear on an extensive scale, according to announcement made Saturday by Joseph H. Reaney, president.

The concern is turning out 1,000 dozen garments a day at the present and plans to increase production soon. The cloth is also manufactured at the Herkimer mill, where some 750 employes are engaged.

Little Activity in Knitted Outerwear

Out-of-Town Buyers Will Do Little But Look at Showings Till After January

All—or nearly all—is quiet in staple sweaters, and the New York selling trade has definitely resigned itself to the fact that many buyers will do nothing but look at their lines until January. There appears to no prospect for volume business this month.

The head of a large commission house handling representative lines of goods sees nothing to worry about in this situation, and his viewpoint is typical of that of most of the market. He was one of those who have been predicting for the last two months that no matter when lines were opened, jobbers would not operate until they came to New York for their annual meetings next month.

"I don't blame the jobber for not buying now," said this mill representative this week. "If I were a buyer I would be doing exactly the same thing that most of our trade are doing."

Day-to-day business is fair, according to important houses. Novelties for spring are being taken in a fairly steady way, the wind-breaker continuing to hold its large popularity. Activity of moment cannot be expected until after the turn of the year in any branch of the market.

STILLWATER, N. Y. The Stillwater Knitting Co., Inc., is now operating on full time weekly schedules in all departments.

*READING, PA. William F. Taubel, Inc., has entered on the record at City Hall here, the sale of its knitting mill property at 1120-1132 Moss St., to the D. S. & W. Hosiery Co.

WILKES-BARRE, PA. Ground has been broken starting work upon a new addition to be built to the plant of the Hazard Mfg. Co., wire rope insulated wire and cables. It is expected the new addition will be completed about April 1, 1926.

Southern Mills Open Heavy Ribbed Goods

Reductions of 62½–75c on Men's Suits, 37½c on Shirts and Drawers—Complete Price Lists

The 1926 season on men's and boys' heavy-weight cotton ribbed underwear started off with something of a bang on Monday of this week when three large southern mills named prices for three delivery periods next year. Where direct price comparisons are possible on the product of the largest of these three mills, quotations for the first delivery period in 1926 show reductions of 62½c on men's latch needle union suits with silk trim in 4/12 boxes, and 37½ on men's 10 lb. shirts and drawers—the comparison being with prices on deliveries during the first period of 1925.

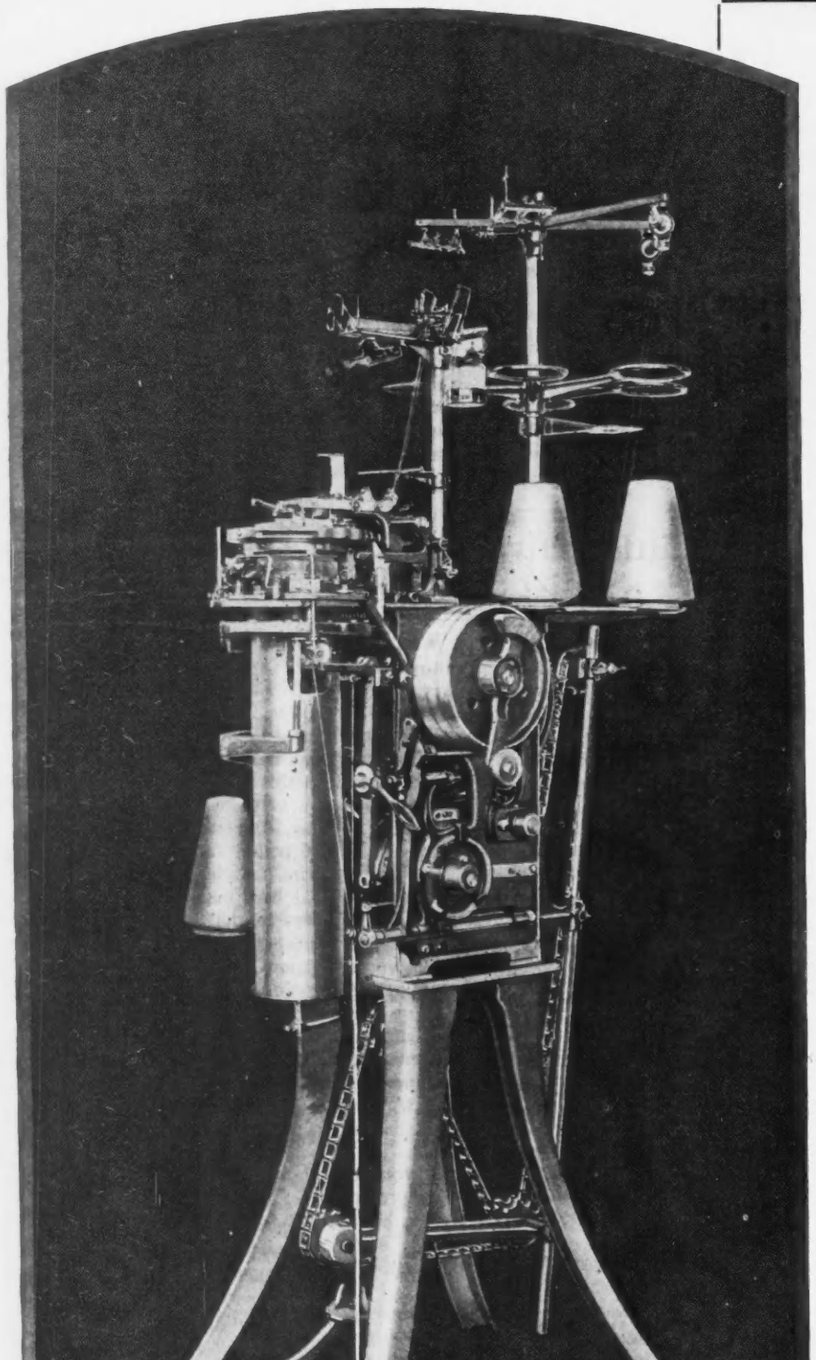
The situation is somewhat complicated by price irregularities which are unusual between the two leading mills in this group. A downward revision of 12½c was made by one mill the day after the opening on 12, 14 and 16 pound suits with extra heavy silk trim. At least one revision in price has been made on at least some numbers in the line of the third mill in this group. Rumors that other revisions had been made on this line could not be confirmed during the first half of the week.

As matters now stand it is confidently expected that New York State mills, no matter what their private opinions may be on the advisability of withholding 1926 prices until January, will all be out in the open with their new prices by the close of next week. So far as could be learned in the New York selling market, no mills in the Mohawk Valley planned to announce 1926 quotations before the close of the current week. Rumors that one or two important mills had been out after pre-opening business at low prices for several weeks could not be confirmed.

Prices Too High; Also Too Low!

The southern mill prices which are printed in full below will stand a good deal of analyzing. The reductions made by one mill on union suits with extra heavy silk trim, packed in 2/12 boxes, is 75c. All kinds of reports are flying around, of course, regarding the price policy of the large southern mill still to be heard from, and the policy of New York State.

There are, as usual, two schools of thought on the new prices; one that they are too low (which is competitive), and the other that they are too high (which is the normal jobber-attitude). Strange to say, at least a few large buyers are quoted as believing that the reductions are unnecessarily drastic. Their position seems to be



Write to-day for booklet entitled "A New Type of Hosiery"

This booklet will explain to you one of the most important developments in hosiery manufacture which has taken place in years.

It gives you the facts you want to know and ought to know about how the quality of hosiery can be improved, and sales increased.

Information regarding the Wildman Spring Needle Knitter will also be sent you. This machine is showing rather remarkable results for many manufacturers, in production and quality.

WILDMAN MFG. CO.
NORRISTOWN, PA.

WILDMAN
THE WORLD'S STANDARD

We have issued a new edition of the complete and informative book, "The Science of Knitting." Price $2.00.

Knit Goods Markets—Continued

that in no case will the new prices allow of lower retail prices, and that the retailer will get all the benefit of the reductions, the jobber getting none.

From the standpoint of the sideline observer, the reductions are just about what were expected. There is no apparent good reason why they should not be satisfactory to the jobbing trade as a class, from all important angles. Whether or not initial buying will be heavy is a question which cannot be answered for a week or two.

Spring Needle Feature

The feature of the southern mills' offerings is the first showing of spring needle goods by the Appalachian. This new departure came as a complete surprise to most of the market; there had been no suspicion that spring needle manufacture of heavy-weights was contemplated in the South. Perhaps the most interesting thing to watch in connection with the quotations expected from New York State mills next week is the way they will meet this entirely new kind of southern competition.

Underwear Notes

The Appalachian Mills Co. on Monday named prices on deliveries of cotton heavy-weights for 1926, the feature of the offering being a line of spring needle suits for men, in 10, 12, 14 and 16 lb. weights, which are being made for the first time by the Knoxville company. The new prices on the complete line are as follows:

Men's Union Suits	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.
10 lb., 6/12 boxes, merc. trim.	$7.32½	$7.62½	$7.87½
12 lb., 4/12 boxes, hvy. silk trim.	8.12½	8.50	8.75
14 lb., 4/12 boxes, hvy. silk trim.	8.87½	9.25	9.50
16 lb., 4/12 boxes, hvy. silk trim.	9.62½	10.00	10.25

The last three numbers are obtainable in 2/12 boxes at 15¢ extra.

10 lb. spring needle 2/12 boxes	$8.12½	$8.50	.....
12 lb. spring needle, 2/12 boxes	8.87½	9.25	.....
14 lb. spring needle, 2/12 boxes	9.62½	10.00	.....
16 lb. spring needle, 2/12 boxes	10.37½	10.75	.....

All except two men's suits are obtainable in randoms at 37½¢ extra.

8 lb. men's S/D, 6/12 boxes hvy. silk trim	$4.75	$4.95	$5.12½
10 lb. men's S/D 6/12 boxes, hvy. silk trim	5.37½	5.57½	5.75
Boys' 8 lb. suits, 6/12 boxes, hvy. silk trim	3.00	3.20	3.37½
Boys' 9 lb. suits, 6/12 boxes, hvy. silk trim	3.75	3.95	4.12½
(On size 20; rise 50¢)			
Boys' 8 lb. comb. assort.	5.50	5.70	5.87½
Boys' 9 lb. comb. assort.	6.25	6.45	6.62½

Men's S/D and boys' goods obtainable in randoms at 25¢ extra.

Terms net 10-30 days, fob mill; deliveries one-third monthly for each period.

These prices compare with the following quotations made on Nov. 15 for deliveries during 1925:

	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.
9 lb. S/D, 6/12 boxes, wilk trim	$5.37½	$5.62½	$5.87½
10 lb. S/D, 6/12 boxes, silk trim	5.75	6.00	6.25
10 lb. random, 6/12 boxes, silk trim	6.12½	6.37½	6.62½
12 lb. suits, 6/12 boxes, merc. trim	8.50	8.87½	9.25
10½ lb. suits, 6/12 boxes, merc. trim	8.00	8.37½	8.75
12 lb. suits, 4/12 boxes, silk trim	8.75	9.12½	9.50
13 lb. suits, 4/12 boxes, silk trim	9.12½	9.50	9.87½
14 lb. suits, 4/12 boxes, silk trim	9.50	9.87½	10.25
14 lb. random suits, 4/12 boxes, silk trim	10.00	10.37½	10.75
16 lb. suits, 4/12 boxes, silk trim	10.25	10.62½	11.00
12 lb. suits, 2/12 boxes, ex. hv. silk trim	9.25	9.62½	10.00
14 lb. suits, 2/12 boxes, ex. hv. silk trim	10.00	10.37½	10.75
14 lb. random suits, 4/12 boxes, silk trim	10.00	10.37½	10.75
16 lb. suits, 2/12 boxes, ex. hv. silk trim	10.75	11.12½	11.50

Delivery and terms the same as on 1926 merchandise.

The Standard Knitting Mills have named prices on ribbed heavy-weights for 1926 which are the same as Appalachian's on men's 12, 14 and 16 lb. union suits in 4/12 packing, with silk trim; also the same prices on men's 8 and 10 lb. shirts and drawers. Their boys' 9 lb. union suit, on 20, rise 50c, is quoted at $3.50 for the first period, $3.70 for the second and $3.70 for the third. The following prices are being quoted on men's union suits, with extra heavy silk trim, packed 2/12 to the box:

	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.
12 lb.	$8.50	$8.87½	$9.12½
14 lb.	9.25	9.62½	9.87½
16 lb.	10.00	10.37½	10.62½

(These prices are 12½¢ lower than those originally quoted, the revision having been announced on Tuesday.)

Men's randoms are 37½¢ extra; boys', 25¢ extra.

The Washington Mills are understood to be quoting the following prices on Mayo underwear for 1926:

	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.
8 lb. S/D	$4.75	$5.00	$5.25
10 lb. S/D	5.50	5.75	6.00
12 lb. suits	8.25	8.62½	8.87½
14 lb. suits	9.00	9.37½	9.62½
16 lb. suits	9.75	10.12½	10.37½
Boys' 9 lb. suit	3.50	3.70	3.87½

(on 20; rise 50¢)

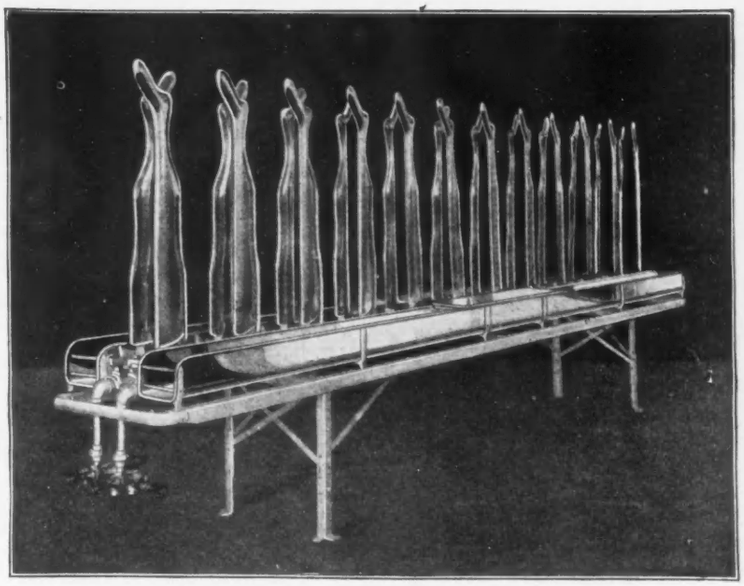
Men's randoms, 37½¢ extra; boys', 25¢ extra.

Japanese Cotton Consumption and Stocks

WASKINGTON, D. C.—Consumption of raw cotton in Japan during September amounted to 192,000 equivalent bales of 500 pounds, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce from A. Bland Calder, Acting Commercial Attache at Tokyo. In August the consumption amounted to 190,000 bales and in September, 1924, to 149,000 bales. Total consumption for the two months amounted to 382,000 bales compared with 314,000 bales during the corresponding period of last season.

These figures relate to the mills belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association which accounts for about 95% of the total number of spindles in Japan. The stocks of raw cotton at the ports Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama at the end of October were 211,000 bales against 218,000 bales on Sept. 30 and 359,000 bales on Aug. 31.

CHATHAM, N. Y. The Ballston Knitting Co. has started a night shift in its branch plant here with orders on hand sufficient to insure capacity operations for some time.



Paramount Progress

The increasing number of Paramount Users establishes more firmly than ever before, the Superiority and Efficiency of the PARAMOUNT METHOD for correct hosiery drying and finishing. One of the important factors in determining Paramount Supremacy is the constant improvement of Paramount Equipment to more effectively fill the requirements of discriminating hosiery manufacturers.

We are now in a position to furnish on either a sale or rental basis, the NEW PARAMOUNT ALL-METAL TABLE with ANGLE-BASE ATTACHMENTS, plus an improved and different principle in Low Pressure Steam operation.

This NEW TABLE is made entirely of metal and the troughs are constructed from smooth, highly-polished aluminum. Aluminum is non-absorbent and tarnish-proof, which permits changing from colored to bleached goods by simply wiping out the troughs. All edges are rounded and there are no corners or pockets to collect dirt. The possibility of THREAD PULLING is positively eliminated.

The ANGLE-BASE ATTACHMENT allows the operative to see both sides of the stocking without moving the form. It facilitates and simplifies both boarding and stripping and promotes Quality Work.

The new Circulating System provides for uniform heating at all times, with unusually low steam pressure.

Upon request, we will be pleased to furnish further particulars.

PARAMOUNT TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

Hunter Building

Market and Madison Streets, Chicago, Ill.

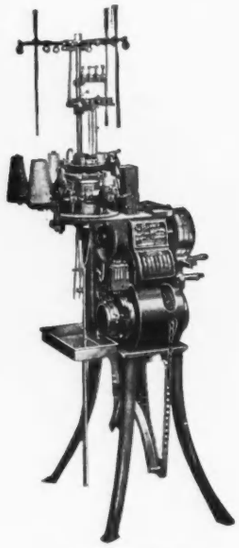
SPLIT FOOT

Half-Hose Product Illustrating Distinguishing Features

FULL SILK OR COMBINATION SILK BOOT & INSTEP
NO FRINGE TO PULL THROUGH
MERCERIZED DOUBLE ADVANCED TOE
MERCERIZED SILK OR COMBINATION SILK
NO HARD SEAMS
FULL MERCERIZED DOUBLE HEEL, SOLE & TOE

ARE THESE FEATURES *INCORPORATED* IN YOUR HOSIERY?

Exclusive feature eliminating all unsightly double sole fringe protruding through the stocking.



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Through years of experience the "BANNER" Split-Foot machine was perfected to make hosiery second to none on the market.

Hosiery made with the split-foot principle is strong and flexible, no matter what material is used.

Absolutely free from all uncomfortable seams that are found in full fashioned stockings.

Make Split-Foot hosiery for lasting beauty, longer wear and greater comfort at a moderate price.

Your attention is called to the accompanying illustration which shows its features.

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MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

New York Sales and Show Rooms
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Philadelphia Sales and Show Rooms
Colonial Trust Bldg., 13th and Market Sts.

OBITUARY

Harcourt Amory

Harcourt Amory, vice-president of the Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala., and for many years treasurer of that mill and of the Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass., died from an attack of pneumonia, November 26, at his home in Beacon Street, Boston, in his 71st year. He had been in poor health for many years and retired from active business about five years ago. He was born in Brookline, Mass., and was the descendant of a family that had long been prominently identified with the textile industry. He was graduated from Harvard in 1876, following which he spent some time in study in Germany, and on his return to this country became identified with the Lancaster Mills with which he was associated for about thirty years. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons, John S. and Harcourt, Jr. His brother, Frederic Amory, is treasurer of the Nashua (N. H.) Manufacturing Company.

Benjamin Wilcox

Benjamin Wilcox, who died in Brookline, Mass., last Monday from heart disease, was the former treasurer of the City Mfg. Co. and of the Bristol Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass. He was born in New Bedford Dec. 8, 1859, son of Thomas Brownell Wilcox and Jerusha Ryder Wilcox. After passing through the schools of New Bedford, he finished his education in the old Bryant & Stratton Business College in Boston. He started work in the cotton industry as clerk in the Wamsutta Mill and after serving his apprenticeship was made paymaster, a position he held for four years. When his father Thomas B. Wilcox, established the City Mfg. Co., Benjamin Wilcox, still a young man, was made treasurer, occupying this position until he resigned from active work in 1911. A brother and three sisters survive him, the brother being Frank S. Wilcox.

Joseph D. Nichols

Joseph D. Nichols, former owner of the Oak Valley Mills, now known as the Tarkiln Mfg. Co., Tarkiln, R. I., died at his home in that town Nov. 27 in his 78th year. He inherited the mills from his father and sold to the new company some 15 years ago. His wife died a year ago. He leaves a son and two daughters.

Frank E. Howe

Frank E. Howe, prominent for many years in the textile industry at Troy, N. Y., died at his home following a brief illness. He was a director of the United Waste Mfg. Co. in addition to being a stockholder in many other industrial concerns. At the time of his death he was a member of the New York Athletic Club, a member of the Bankers' Club of America, and president of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy. He was also a director of the American Bank and Empire Trust Co. of New York city besides being instrumental in the organization of many banking institutions of Northern New York.

S. Parker Bremer

S. Parker Bremer, head of the dry goods commission house of Parker, Wilder & Co., Boston, Mass., and an officer and director of several New England woolen and cotton mills, disappeared the morning of Nov. 26 from the Furness-Bermuda steamer Fort Victoria as it was nearing New York City. He had been in Bermuda for several weeks seeking recovery from a serious nervous breakdown, which was the third of a series that he had suffered within a year. Letters left in his stateroom and addressed to his family and firm indicated that he was mentally deranged at the time he disappeared. Samuel Parker Bremer was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1872, the son of John L. and Mary R. Bremer, was educated in private schools in Boston and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His father was the head of the old dry goods commission firm of John L. Bremer & Co, and S. Parker Bremer, became associated with Parker, Wilder & Co. soon after leaving college and had been identified with the firm ever since. Mr. Bremer was president and director of the Belvidere Woolen Co, Cocheco Woolen Mfg. Co, and Gonic Mfg. Co, a director of the Stirling Mills, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co, and New England Trust Co, member of the executive committee of the Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd., and a member of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital, Boston. He was a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Exchange Club, Boston Art Club, Manchester Yacht Club, Eastern Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club, Algonquin Club, Brookline Country Club, Oakley Country Club and Essex County Club. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, a brother, John L., and a sister, Miss Sarah F. Bremer. The funeral services held at Emmanuel Church, Boston on Wednesday were attended by a large number of friends and business associates.

M. Douglas Flattery

M. Douglas Flattery, president and director of the Old Colony Woolen Mills Company, Rochester, N. H., and Sangerville, Maine, and a prominent official of several Boston theatrical enterprises, died suddenly in Boston, November 26, of heart disease. He was born in Dungarvan, Ireland, 55 years ago and at the age of 22 came to this country. He was a man of unusually diverse attainments and of varied business interests. He had been a soldier in the British army, a college professor, a lawyer, author of several books and plays, and president of a half dozen corporations.

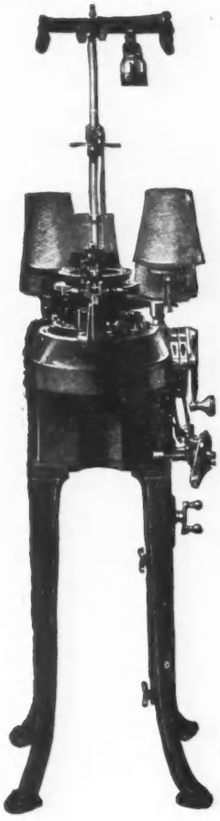
Practically

Any Kind of Hose

can be produced on

STANDARD

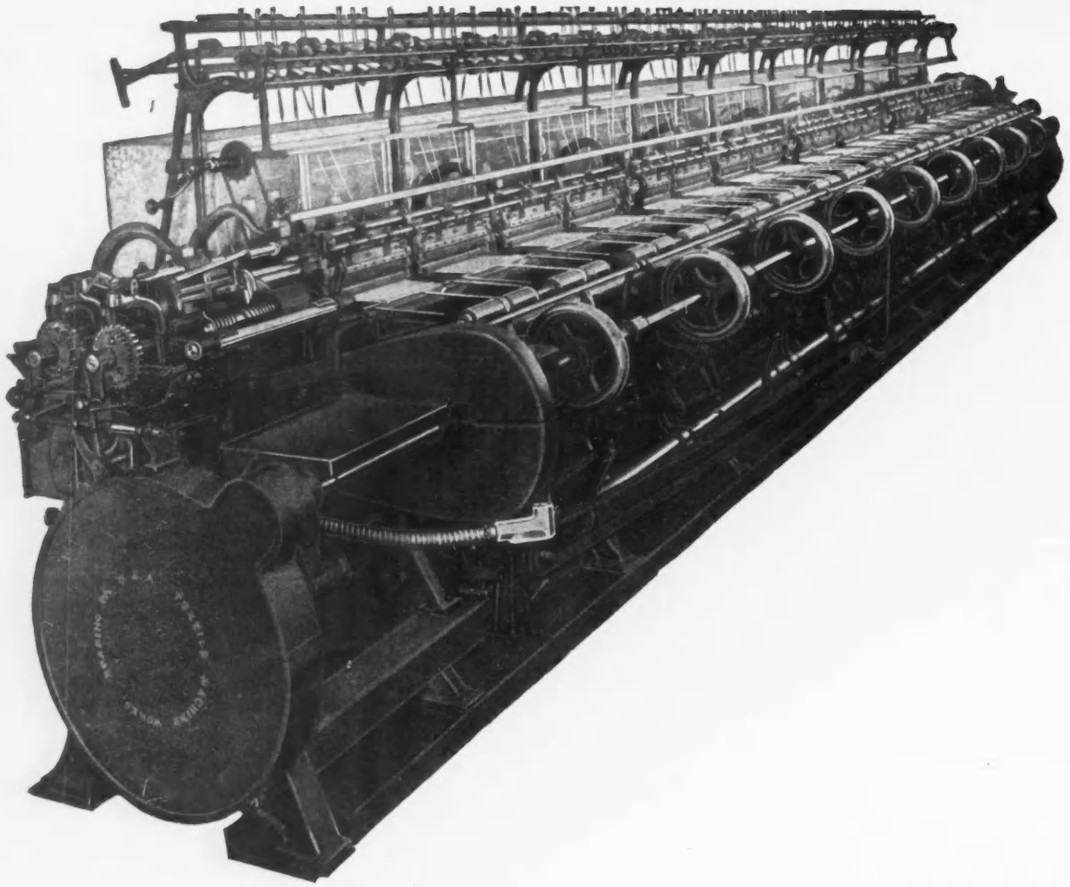
Hosiery Machines



Half Hose, Ladies' Hose and Children's Hose,—they can all be made on a single Standard Machine, in both fancy and plain styles.

Let us call on you to submit samples of work done on Standard Machines, or write for our catalog, which explains the many exclusive features, which assure high production and minimum trouble.

STANDARD-TRUMP BROS. MACHINE CO., *Wilmington, Del.*



"READING" Machines are as essential to the manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery as full-fashioned hosiery is to the well-dressed woman.

TEXTILE MACHINE WORKS
READING, PA.

The "READING"
FULL-FASHIONED HOSIERY MACHINE

SILK GOODS MARKETS

Cutters Using Flat Crepe and Georgette

Prints Also Wanted But Sales as a Whole are Smaller After Active Period

Activity in silks last week tended to contract and most sellers are now of the opinion that the first two or three weeks in December will be rather quiet. October and November have been good months as far as the silk trade is concerned, far ahead of last year, and a natural breathing spell is looked for. The obvious time for this lull to come would be in December which is customarily an off month. Mills have already noted a slackening in buying for account of the cutting-up trade. Retailers on their part could hardly be expected to break their habits of the last several years and indulge in unrestrained buying against their spring requirements although forward contracts this year, according to a number of silk houses, are larger in volume than for a number of seasons.

Cutters have had two good months during October and November. This has been reflected in silk buying with good sized quantities of flat crepes, georgettes, prints and wash silks taken by dress and coat houses. The last two weeks in November has noted considerable activity, moreover, in sales for southern resort wear.

Interest in the weighted goods has been satisfactory all through the fall and manufacturers are of the opinion that the spring will see the weighted materials engage the attention of buyers to a still greater extent. The tendency toward weighting is being strenuously resisted by a number of houses that specialize in pure dye fabrics but to little avail. When the pressure of competition is keen, ways and means are found to get a little bit ahead of the procession. Weighting is one way, for a moderate amount of weighting gives the appearance of a heavier piece of cloth without the necessity of increasing the raw silk content. When the process is kept within reasonable bounds the wearing qualities and other important features of silk goods are not impaired seriously. Even a 5% weighting will of course take something out of life of a piece of silk goods, but present day conditions do not place great emphasis upon wearing qualities. If carried to an extreme or if proper methods are not used the results may not be entirely satisfactory; houses that have handled weighted fabrics over a period of years, however, know their business and under such conditions buyers can have entire confidence in adding them to their stock.

SILK SITUATION AT A GLANCE

PRODUCTION:	Slightly smaller.
DEMAND:	Less active.
STOCKS:	Increasing.
RAW SILK:	Stocks smaller; prices firm.
SENTIMENT:	Trade emphasizing sizable stocks of finished silks in hope of bringing down raw silk.

ACTIVE SILK STOCKS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
(Week ending Dec. 1)

1925 High	1925 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last
40⅝	37	Belding Bros.	8,700	39¼	37½	39
47½	30¾	Century Ribbon Mills	200	33	33	33
38⅜	18¾	Julius Kayser & Co.	2,000	37	36½	36¾
37½	21¼	H. R. Mallinson & Co.	2,800	23	21¼	21¼
26⅞	15¼	Van Raalte & Co.	100	23¾	23¾	23¾

Raw Silk Situation Is Mixed

Statistical Position Is Strong But a Slackening in Operations Here Might Cause Some Recession

RAW silk quotations fluctuated within a narrow range during the month of November, closing the period on a slightly lower level. At the beginning of the month Crack XX 13/15 silk was quoted at $7.00 and Best No. 1/X at $6.80, whereas today the Crack grades are available at $6.90 and the Best No. 1/X at $6.70. Both these latter prices might be shaded by some houses up to 5c a pound, but it is doubtful if anything is available below the minimum named. The top levels were on the basis of $7.10 for Crack silk so that it can be seen that the range has been about 20c a pound.

The slight weakness noted toward the close of November, if a decline of 10c a pound can be called weakness, has brought forth some bearish opinions as to the course of prices over the coming months.

At the same time opinion is sharply divided at the present time on this important question; if those looking for slightly lower prices are numerically superior, it is equally true that some of the largest factors in the trade are of the belief that prices will be somewhat higher during the spring than they are at present. Moreover, some of the force of the numerical superiority is lost when it is realized that the opinion is more of a wish than a conviction. In other words there are many that have no great quantity of silk on contract and would like to buy cheaper. This makes for a voluble conviction of lower levels.

The principal talking point of those bearishly inclined is the fact that stocks of finished goods including prints are presumed to be large. It is probable that the heavy rate of silk mill operations over the last four or five months has created some surplus. At the same time it is difficult to locate any holdings that might be considered unwieldy. A number of firms interviewed as to this point stated that their actual stocks were smaller than during July and August when the fall season was at its height. If the tremendous stocks exist that many talk about they are difficult to locate. It is true that there has been some falling off in operations recently and this may go slightly further during December. In certain cases small manufacturers are requesting that sellers defer deliveries against thrown silk contracts. For the next few weeks the situation is not as strong as recently, but it is far from weak.

The statistical position of the raw market is unquestionably strong. The extraordinarily heavy consumption during the fall months is responsible for this. Arrivals in this country have been large, but warehoused stocks in New York have increased only slightly due to the rate at which it has been taken by the trade. Yokohama stocks are not large in spite of heavy arrivals from the interior, and have shown a tendency of late to decrease. With arrivals curtailed during the winter season the Yokohama market could easily advance should fairly large buying make its appearance in the latter part of December and during January.

SUMMARY OF SILK CABLES

Best No. 1/X Yokohama	1940 Yen
Exchange at 3 m/s	43⅝
Cost C. I. F. New York	$6.72

The net result of last week's trading in Yokohama was a loss of 20 Yen in open market quotations which was offset by a further rise of ⅜ of a point in exchange. Exchange was quoted at 43⅝ as against 43¼ the week before and at one time was as high as 44.00 for 3 m/s. Transactions for the week amounted to 7,000 bales which does not include unfixed price contract settlements on Nov. 30. Prices in Yokohama are now down about 160 Yen from the top, due to the rise in exchange, and cables report that holders are not inclined to consider further concessions. Canton silk in the Shanghai market was unchanged for the 14/16 grade while the coarser sizes were offered 10 Mex. Dollars lower.

Raw Silk Firm

Prices Slightly Higher Due to Exchange—Market Fairly Active

An increased amount of buying was noted in the raw market last week with manufacturers showing more interest for 1926 deliveries. One or two large sales were reported for March, April deliveries indicating a confidence in certain quarters that no important recessions are likely over the spring months. Prices are now about 20c a pound below the recent top levels and on a basis that appears reasonable to users; this has caused an appreciable increase in buying in the past fortnight.

Warp sizes made no further gains as compared with 13/15s, but were firm, particularly yellow silk, which is reported as scarcer in Yokohama. Cantons were unchanged in the 14/16 size at $5.50 in New York, while the coarser sizes were slightly lower, 20/22s being available at close to $5 on a L/C basis. The position of Canton silks is not particularly strong, with heavy arrivals due shortly and the use of weighted silks cutting into their use in this country. Prices are as follows:

(90 days basis)

Japan Filature, Grand Double Extra	13/15	$7 10
Japan Filature, Crack Double Extra	13/15	6 95
Japan Filature, Double Extra	13/15	6 90
Japan Filature, Best X	13/15	6 85
Japan Filature, X	13/15	6 80
Japan Filature, Best No. 1/X	13/15	6 75
Canton Filature, New Style	14/16	5 50
Canton Filature, New Style	20/22	5 10
Italian Grand Extra Classical		7 50
Tsatless Reeel, "Blue Dragon and Flying Horse" (nom.)		5 20
Tussah Filature, eight cocoon		3 00

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COTTON GOODS MARKETS

No Features in a Dull Goods Market

Only Slight Weakness in Gray Goods Follows Increased Production in the South

While quiet continues general in nearly all classes of cotton goods, representative commission houses report that the volume of day-to-day trading being done is far from unsatisfactory. Slight weakness has developed in spot goods of some print cloth constructions, but the tendency is so slight as to be almost imperceptible to anyone—except brokers.

Small declines in spot prices here and there are of course the result of gradually increasing production in the South. Mills which until recently have been running on a 50 to 60% schedule are now getting about 75% production, which increases the quantity of spot goods available. It is not surprising that here and there goods have gone off about 1/8c; it is rather surprising that the tendency has not been more general.

The course of the market during the next four to six weeks will probably be determined by the final Government cotton crop estimate to be published on Tuesday of next week. At least, many in the market feel that this will be the case. General sentiment is to the effect that Tuesday's figures will be bearish. It is believed by those who know their gray goods market that unless this report is unexpectedly bullish a quiet market all through December, at any rate, cannot be escaped.

Approximate Stability

Confidence appears to be spreading in the comparative stability of raw material prices at approximately present levels. Resident buyers who have built up reputations as keen analysts feel that there will be no material change in prices in any branch of the market, gray or finished, staple or fancy, during, say, the first three months of 1926. They are so advising their houses.

The easing which was to have been expected in staple colored goods has occurred, and in all probability will be carried further on specific kinds of merchandise. Whatever further downward readjustment takes place, however, will be of moderate proportions and should not interfere seriously with anything other than buying ahead for farther than two or three months.

The blanket situation continues to be not entirely clear because of the non-receptive attitude of jobbers. Some important lines have still to be officially offered. Among the representative lines now being shown the constant tendency toward better styling of these goods is marked. The 1926 lines in general will represent the best work that has been done so far in this field, which is saying a great deal.

Rather in-and-out conditions are reported in draperies, but representative sellers agree that on the whole the business that is being done from week to week is satisfactory. Good mills are comfortably sold ahead on rayon merchandise, even though they may not be sold up tight.

In the wash goods field there seems to be no question that rayon mixtures will continue to dominate the spring trade, notwithstanding frequent and bitter complaints that the cheap merchandise now being offered in profusion is sure to ruin the business.

Comparative Quotations

	Dec. 2	Nov. 24	Dec. 3, 1924
Spot Cotton, New York	21.10¢	21.50¢	23.40¢
Print Cloths:			
27- in., 64x60, 7.60 yd	6¼¢	6¼¢	6¾¢
38½-in., 64x60, 5.35 yd	8¾-9¢	8⅞-9⅛¢	9¢
39- in., 68x72, 4.75 yd	10¼-10⅜¢	10¼-10⅜¢	10⅛¢
39- in., 72x76, 4.25 yd	11⅝-11¾¢	11⅛-12¢	11¾¢
39- in., 80x80, 4.00 yd	12¼-12⅜¢	12¼¢	13¢
Brown Sheetings:			
36- in., 56x60, 4 yd	10¼¢	10¼-10⅜¢	10¾-11¢
36- in., 48x48, 3 yd	12¢	12¢	13½-13¾¢
37- in., 48x48, 4 yd	9¾-9⅞¢	9¾-9⅞¢	10½¢
Pajama Checks:			
36½-in., 72x80, 4.70 yd	10¾¢	10⅝-10¾¢	10¾¢
36½-in., 64x60, 5.75 yd	8¾-9¢	8⅝-8¾¢	8¾¢
Drills, 37-in., 3 yd	12½¢	12½¢	13½¢
Denims, 2.20s	*18½¢	*18¾¢	19-19½¢
Tickings, 8 oz	23¼¢	23½¢	24½¢
Standard Prints	9½¢	9½¢	9¼¢
Eastern staple ginghams, 27-in.	*10½¢	*10¾¢	10½¢

* Nominal.

Cotton Goods Notes

Changes in several important mill accounts will be announced at the close of the year. In one instance, it is declared, the accepted idea that the tendency is decidedly toward fine goods mills converting their own goods will receive a distinct jolt.

* * *

Finishers who some months ago believed they could handle piece mercerization of all kinds of rayon mixture goods are understood to have learned differently. For some of them, it is stated, the learning process was a fairly expensive one.

* * *

There is room for greatly increased use of mercerized yarn in rayon mixtures, according to some of the quality houses.

* * *

The American Bleached Goods Co. is showing the most complete range of shirtings it has ever prepared, running from madrases to high novelties. Rayon decorations are used generously throughout the line.

* * *

Amory, Browne & Co. have readjusted the price of Kalburnie ginghams to a basis of 17½c; delivery December through March; this price will apply on all orders placed for spring delivery.

Pepperell Closed Down in Face of Strike

BIDDEFORD, ME.—After four weeks of dispute over the adoption of the multiple loom system, the Pepperell Mfg. Co., employing 3600 operatives, shut down at noon on Dec. 1. The mill will be closed indefinitely, it is stated.

A month ago Agent Whitehead announced the intention of adopting the multiple loom system, and weavers objected on the grounds that it would be greatly increasing their labors. A strike was imminent, but conferences were held between labor officials and State labor commissioners, and an agreement was reached to try out the plan.

The new system was first tried Nov. 30, and the weavers asserted that they were obliged to run 22 looms. A strike would have been called Tuesday afternoon, the officials said, if the mill had not closed.

MANCHESTER NEWS BY CABLE

Manchester, Eng., Dec. 2 (Special Cable to TEXTILE WORLD).—Business continues to be adversely affected by falling tendency of prices and operators remain nervous. It is anticipated that next crop estimate will be larger than previous statement. Traders surprised at abolition of Indian excise duty on cotton goods, but it is believed that this action will affect Japan more than England. India cloth inquiry broadening with more sales in light fabrics for Calcutta and increased demand in gray shirtings for Bombay. Only scattered transactions for China. Near Eastern advices are no better. Fairly healthy sales for South America. European countries and United States interested chiefly in fine goods. Home trade continues busier. Index number for the week is 167.

British Cotton Spinning Mill Dividends

MANCHESTER, ENG.—A sum of £66,589 was absorbed by the payment of an average dividend for the three months ended October of 10.31% per annum by 28 Lancashire cotton spinning companies possessing a total paid up ordinary share capital of £2,800,385 and 3,086,664 spindles. For the four previous quarters the averages were 10.36, 10.29, 8.56 and 6.01.

Eighteen companies, which have a total paid up ordinary share capital of £4,498,250 and an aggregate spindleage of 2,119,916, made an average distribution for the six months ended October of 2.86%, requiring £71,000, compared with 3.23 in April and 2.86 in October, 1924.

Fall in British Cotton Price Index

MANCHESTER, ENG.—Largely as a result of the fall in Egyptian cotton prices the current index number for the average of raw cotton, yarn and cloth prices, published in the *Cotton Trade Review* (Manchester), at 192 for Nov. 13 shows a substantial reduction on the month, the figure on Oct. 16 being 211. On Nov. 14, 1924, the index was 241 and on Dec. 31, 1924, 253.

For the basis of the index 100 is taken to represent the price of each commodity on July 31, 1914, and at 159 American cotton is 14 points lower since a month ago. American yarn at 182 and cloth at 170 are down 13 and 5 points respectively. The decline in Egyptian cotton is 50 points—from 292 to 242—and Egyptian yarn has dropped 13 points to 209.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Barrymore Seamless Wiltons, Inc., Lippincott, A and Water Sts., carpet manufacturers, have leased 105,000 sq. ft. of floor space in the H. C. Aberle Bldg., at Clearfield and A Sts., for a term of years which will be used for additional manufacturing space.

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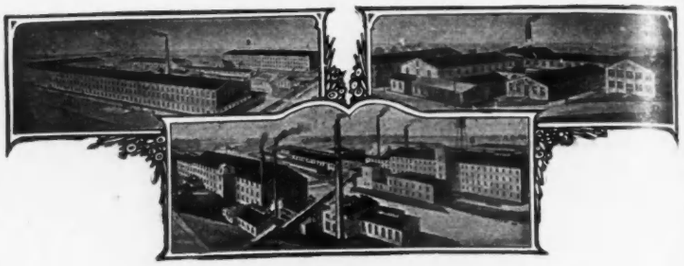

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WOOL GOODS MARKETS

Women's Wear Watch Winter Resort Sales

General Market Remains Inactive —Consider Effect of Strong Raw Material

Women's wear manufacturers are watching the development of lines for the winter resort season as an indication of what they are to expect in the way of styles for the spring, 1926, season in the more northern parts of the country. The winter resort trade has not so far however developed any great call for goods in the primary market. It is a season of great diversity, and concentration will probably not be possible until after the end of the year when developments displaying the taste of the consumer become more generally known. As a garment season, however, the winter resort distribution is becoming more and more important from a volume as well as from a mere style standpoint. A number of garment houses make a specialty of catering to this demand, and it is understood, that they have already done a good business for the present season.

In general women's wear wool goods remain inactive. Supplementary spring lines have been shown during the last month without drawing out much renewed interest. Garment makers are encouraged by the success of the present fall to continue their hand-to-mouth policies, and there is little hope that much more spring business will be done before the end of the year. Buyers are evidently now considering inventory, and they are not disposed to take on for future use any commitments which they believe will be open to them in January on just the same terms as they are at the present time.

The probability that higher raw wool prices will induce an advance in the prices of women's wear worsteds just as they have in the men's wear field, is considered but not given much weight by buyers. The fabric situation may not develop bullishly until after the turn in the year, and at that time it is possible, merchants say, that the raw material situation may not be so bullish as it is at present.

Women's Wear Notes

The William Whitman Co., Inc., has made a number of additions to the spring, 1926, collection of women's wear fabrics, including a wide diagonal in a sheen coating, in 18 pastel shades, priced at $2.25. Other new numbers are worsted fabrics using rayon, printed cashmere type cloths, flannels, cheviots and "kovet rep." A rayon mixture rep is quoted at $2.25. Fancy challis, in 27- and 54-inch widths, are shown in rayon combinations, prices ranging from 67½c to $2.50. The printed kasha is listed at $2.65.

* * *

The Gera Mills are featuring lightweight cheviots in a wide range of pastel shades and white, among other additions to the spring line. A number of fabrics involving rayon are featured.

* * *

Maxwell Copelof has been elected to the presidency of the newly formed National Wholesale Women's Wear Association. The other officers are as follows: Morris Sprayregen, first vice president; R. Sadowsky, second vice president; Louis Lustig, third vice president; Jacob Sperber, treasurer, and Henry H. Finder, secretary. These six officers, together with Joseph Engel, Jacob Rapoport and Morris W. Haft, will comprise the executive committee.

* * *

Coats for babies and little children are now ready for early spring and southern resort showings, according to the United Infant's, Children's and Junior Wear League of America. Flesh colored crepe-de-chine is extensively used for babies' coats, with delicate embroideries in the same tint, and with white China silk linings which are detachable. For children from three to six, pastel and bright shades in soft French flannels and similar materials are used. Two colors are often effectively combined.

* * *

The rep is still the leader in the worsted dress fabric field. It is now on the market in so many different forms that the promoters of reps some seasons ago would scarcely recognize their own children.

* * *

The women's belt business, according to the United Belt League of America, is beginning to reflect the trend in spring styles which, with the slightly raised and defined waistline, bring a renewed interest in this dress accessory. From dress houses and model makers there is a demand now in evidence for leather belts.

American Woolen Co. Opens Blankets for 1926

The American Woolen Co. opened "Value Received" blankets, all-wool, all-cotton and cotton and wool mixed for the 1926 trade last week, at prices reported in the market to be materially lower than a year ago. The company itself would make no comparison because of changes in the cloth and pattern.

The American Woolen Co.'s all-wool single 60x80s, 3½ lbs., in rose, blue, helio and brown with tan combinations, are priced at $4 to $4.25, and all-wool pairs, low, medium and better grades, 66x80, 4½ pounds, are from about $5 to $10. The latter range, featuring 3 and 5 inch block patterns, are expected to bring volume demand at the attractive prices quoted.

A feature of the new line is a double-woven single cotton blanket in sizes 60x80, 66x82 and 72x84 at $2.25 to $2.75, which accents ombres in plaids, stripes and polka dots, developed in four color combinations instead of the two-color patterns previously handled. The ombre stripes were especially brought out to match the rayon bedspreads now in vogue.

Wool and cotton mixed plaids come in the regulation colors, sizes 66x80 and 72x80, at $3.25 to $8.50 a pair. Cotton and wool mixed plain blankets with taupe ground, and taupe and white checked borders, tan ground and tan and white border, pink ground and pink and white border, and blue ground with blue and white border, the line showing two-color ground combinations, size 66x80, weighing 3¾ pounds, and 70x80, 4 pounds, are priced at $4.25 to $4.75.

The company retains its auto, camp and institutional gray and olive drab blankets, 62x82 and 66x84, at $2.15 to $2.67½ for the wool mixed, and $2.87½ to $3.95 for all wool. Business on this type goods has been steadily expanding, it was reported.

SANFORD, ME. The Goodall Worsted Co. started full time schedules Nov. 30. The plant had been running on a curtailed basis for over a year. The Sanford Mills are also increasing their operations. The entire plant is on full time and night crews have been added in some departments.

BRADFORD NEWS BY CABLE

Bradford, Eng., Dec. 2 (Special Cable to TEXTILE WORLD).—Manufacturers find steady demand and cold weather has stimulated trade in overcoatings. Rather better export business with United States and Europe. Conference to take place in London on Dec. 10 between Sir John Higgins, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, Sir James Cooper and representatives British Wool Federation to discuss stabilization schemes for wool values.

Slack Time in Men's Wear Trade

Few Spot Orders, but No Spring Interest—Imported Lines are Scanned by Buyers

The men's wear market has been quiet throughout the week. The current of duplicate orders for the coming spring season has been running thinner and thinner during recent weeks until now it has about faded out of the picture. There has been a small movement of spot and nearby delivery goods to cover last minute needs, but clothiers have not shown that there was much pressure behind these orders. Overcoatings have figured in this movement, but there is no concentration on any particular style which might denote a strong vogue along any definite channel. The pre-opening business in fall, 1926, season goods which has been talked about as accomplished on the quiet during the last few weeks, has fallen into the background. Some of this business has actually been done and according to those who claim to know it has been on a scale which foreshadows a good support to lines when they are finally opened publically for the new season. This pre-opening trade is at variance with the policy of the rank and file of clothiers to operate close to their needs, but it is indulged in only by the largest factors who can easily use a nest egg to start off their season's work.

A considerable number of clothing trade buyers are abroad at present looking over the new lines of English and Continental makers at their home offices. At the same time a large number of representatives of foreign wool goods makers are at these shores with the samples of their new lines. The new lines display a desire to follow the American trend in some quarters, and in others an effort to lead it. Domestic manufacturers are interested in the best of the foreign showings because of the fact that those materials are used in exclusive circles where vogues which later become popular are created. If English colorings and fabric effects are given weight, it is largely through influence of the retail clothier who for years has found it helpful to sell on the ground that the garment or fabric is "English," whether that was strict adherence to the facts or not.

The strength of the raw wool situation is a helpful factor so long as it is not overdone, sellers say. The London wool auctions have opened with generally firm prices and Boston is taking the cue from them and holding for the best figures of the upward movement so far. At a recent sale

(*Continued on page* 141)

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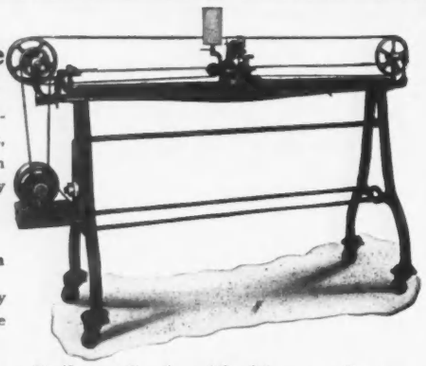

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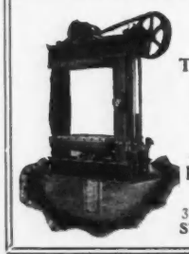

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Textile Security Offerings Increase

Broadened Market Is Being Made at Sacrifice Prices—Inventory Shrinkage Exaggerated

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The most significant feature of the textile security market is the fact that demand is broadening and that for the first time in about two years there is an investment demand sufficient to absorb the bulk of the large offerings. Numerous investors who had been unwillingly holding textile stocks for a long period are now able to find a market for them at some price and are taking the advantage of the opportunity. On the other hand, a steadily increasing number of investors who have been out of the textile stock market for a long period, and who are now confident that business has turned for the better, are steadily accumulating stocks that can be bought at what they consider advantageous prices. Offerings are large, purchases are large and both buyers and sellers appear to be satisfied. The situation has every appearance of being the first stage of a bull market, and if more definite assurance of this is needed it can be found in the character of trading and course of prices on the most active of the listed textiles.

Values of American Woolen, Amoskeag, Pacific and Bigelow-Hartford issues are either stable or tending upward. American Woolen common this week shows a net advance of 1¼ points to 47⅛ and the preferred of ⅞ point to 91⅞; Amoskeag preferred is unchanged at 75 while the common has advanced 3 points to 73¼. Bigelow-Hartford common is unchanged for the week at 98 and Pacific shows a net decline for the week of only ½ point at 59¼; the bulk of recent sales of the latter have been within a range of 59½ to 59¾.

The fact that much of recent private trading and most of the sales at today's auctions took place at reduced prices is traceable to a large extent to the reduction in York Mfg. Co. dividend and passing of common dividend by Lancaster Mills, both of which actions are said to have been the result of enforced inventory shinkages. Lancaster common at today's auctions declined 8½ points to 43, thus duplicating recent private sales. A net decline of 13½ points in Naumkeag to 181 and of 8 points in Bates to 205 are largely traceable to the feeling that has been quite general among investors in cotton mill shares that inventory shrinkages as a result of the decline in raw cotton must cut into net earnings for the last quarter or six months of the fiscal year. Encouraging advances at today's auctions were of 5½ points in American Manufacturing Co. common to 114, and of 1¼ points in Berkshire Cotton to 148¼.

Significance of Reduced Dividends

Reduction of current dividend of the York Mfg. Co. and passing of current common dividend by Lancaster Mills have tended to dampen the enthusiasm of certain investors who had begun to accumulate New England cotton mill stocks, and who accept this action as symptomatic of a situation that may prove to be more general than was supposed. Much is made of the report that both decisions were largely due to the enforced shrinkage of inventories following the recent decline in cotton prices, whereas a more important factor was that neither mill had been earning its dividends for a considerable period and had been drawing upon accumulated surpluses for their payments. The Lancaster Mills had not fully earned its common dividends for three years. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a marked improvement in business during the last two months and that cotton prices have recovered from the recent low the directors of both companies have undoubtedly acted correctly and conservatively in reducing dividends in one case and passing them in another, although there is every probability that both mills may earn their dividends during the current six months. So many New England cotton mills had reduced dividends prior to the slump in cotton prices that it is unlikely that many more will be forced or influenced to reduce dividend rates as a direct result of inventory shrinkages. The majority had cut inventories to the bone previously and are now in a position to take advantage of relatively low cotton prices and improving demand for their products. The York and Lancaster action is not symptomatic of any new development in the New England cotton mill situation, but is delayed recognition of unfavorable conditions that existed previously and that were merely accentuated by inventory shrinkages.

Wamsuttas Improved Position

A remarkable record of improvement in earnings as compared with the previous year, was unfolded to stockholders of the Wamsutta Mill by President Oliver Prescott and Treasurer Charles F. Broughton at the annual meeting of the corporation in New Bedford. The report of the treasurer, as pointed out by Mr. Prescott, showed a net operating gain of $387,148 as compared with $688 for the previous year. Considering the general business conditions existing during most of the period covered by the company's last fiscal year, Mr. Prescott declared the showing was one that should be gratifying to stockholders.

Treasurer Broughton, in outlining to stockholders the business developments of the last year, made the rather significant assertion that the management had come to the conclusion that it will be necessary, ultimately, to market all of its product in the finished state.

"This is unmistakably the trend of the times and cannot be dodged," said Mr. Broughton, "but it will have to be done gradually as we find ourselves in a position to do it. The styling of the goods and the distribution of them in finished form involves a great many hazards to which cotton manufacturers are not accustomed, and they cannot be expected to undertake them quickly. For the Wamsutta to style and finish its fancy goods, for example, would require a permanent increase in its inventory of at least $600,000 to $700,000."

The record of the Wamsutta business in sheets and pillow cases for the past year has been sensational in its increase in face of difficulties, Mr. Broughton said. Sales have increased in volume 87% over the previous year, he declared. The quota which was set last December for 1925, he asserted, and was made $270,000 greater than the total sales of 1924, was reached last September and has already been exceeded by $135,000, or 50%. This, in Mr. Broughton's opinion, was made possible partly by the advertising campaign which the directors undertook and fully justifies that expense and similar action along the same lines. The new quota for 1926, he said, will be set $600,000 above the total sales of 1925, and he expects this to be reached without any trouble.

"The sales of Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases to jobbers has not increased, but has held its own," said Mr. Broughton. "This is not surprising, since our goods, being so high priced, are not stocked by jobbers. Our big increase has come on our sales through retailers, to hotels, etc., and it is in this field that we are expanding very rapidly."

Mr. Broughton pointed out that advertising enabled the mill to maintain its price for Wamsutta sheets unchanged for three years, despite that every other manufacturer of sheets during the last year cut prices 10%.

Reduction in prices will eventually be made, when the larger distribution has enabled the company really to cut its cost sufficiently.

The entire plant of the Wamsutta was reported to be running a little better than 100% of normal capacity, with one battery of 1000 automatic looms averaging 110 to 112% of rated capacity. With sales for last year $2,000,000 greater than the previous year, the mill is reported sold well ahead, and is favored by having little raw cotton on hand, an advantage in view of the drop in price of raw material.

Boston Stock Auctions

The following shares of textile stocks were sold at Wednesday's auctions:

Shrs.	Mill	Par	Price	Change
62	Great Falls	100	206½	195¾ — ¼
40	Great Falls	100		194½ — ½
45	Lancaster, com.	100		45 — 6½
50	Lancaster, com.	100		43 — 8¼
2	Massachusetts	100		75½ + ⅜
114	West Boylston	100		27 + 7
10	Brookside	100		95 —11
1	Naumkeag	100		186¾ —13⅛
25	Naumkeag	100		181 —13½
5	Ludlow	100		170 — 1⅞
7	Lyman	100		116 — 4
6	Lyman	100		118 — 2
50	Hill	100		26 — 1⅛
10	Plymouth Cordage	100		142 — 1¼
100	B. B. & R. Knight, pfd.	100		3¼ + 1¼
59	Salmon Falls	100	21-22	— 8
25	Berkshire Mfg.	100	148⅝	—¼ + 1¼
5	Bates	100		205 — 8
69	Nashawena 2nd instal. pd.	100		106 ...
48	Lawrence	100		38¾ — ¾
20	American Mfg., com.	100		114 + 5½
20	Alonquin Printing	100		268 ...

754 Total.

Dividends Declared

Mill	Pd.	Rate	Stock	Payable	To stock of
Kilburn	Q	$2	com.	Dec. 15	
West Point	Q	2%	com.	Jan. 2	Dec. 17

Mill Shares Remain Active

GASTONIA, N. C., Nov. 28.—Last week witnessed renewed activity in southern mill stocks, and while no large gains took place, more stock changed hands than in the previous week, and the market as a whole appears to be in stronger position than it has been since 1923. This is more significant in view of the mid-week holiday, which usually causes a let-up in trading. According to figures released by R. S. Dickson & Co. today, the average of 25 active stocks stood at $118.72, a gain of 14c per share over the previous week. Earlier in the year when the demand for stocks was somewhat weaker, this average stood at $113.28, or a rise of $5.44 per share in less than five months. As evidence that textile securities are still the most popular investment in the Carolinas, the new issue of American Yarn & Processing Co. 7% Participating Preferred Stock released on Nov. 10 has been sold, and the issue was taken largely by Carolina investors.

Form Market in South

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The drastic decline in many of the stocks on the New York Exchange has not affected in any way the market for southern cotton mill stocks, according to A. M. Law & Co. In fact, should the New York market continue its reactionary tendencies the chances are that a great many speculators who have been attracted by soaring prices there, will be forced out of that market and

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Financial Markets—Continued

will again come down to earth, being better pleased with the more conservative textile shares. The tone of the market throughout continues firm with only few offerings and these are readily absorbed if offered at reasonable prices. Most of the companies will pay their usual dividends, and in a few instances it is anticipated that extra dividends will be paid. There are few shares of preferred stocks likely to come upon the market.

New England Textile Stocks

(Quotations based upon last sales at Boston public auction and Boston Stock Exchange.)

	Latest Sales	Prev. Sales
American Woolen, pfd.	91⅞	91
Amoskeag, com	73¾	70
Androscoggin	125	132
Appleton	†720	760
Arlington	99½	100⅝
Bates	205	213
Bigelow-Hartford, pfd.	100	102⅞
Boott	†135½	...
Edwards	80	92½
Esmond, pfd.	100½	93½
Everett	57	57
Farr Alpaca	182¼	182
Great Falls	19½	20
Hamilton Woolen	53⅛	86
Hamilton Mfg.	6¼	18½
Hill	26	26
N. E. Southern, pfd.	37	38
Ipswich, com.	55⅛	25
Lawrence	39¼	40½
Ludlow Associates	170	171¾
Lyman	116	120
Massachusetts	75½	75⅞
Merrimack	102	98¼
Nashua Mfg. Co., com.	69½	70
Naumkeag	180¾	194½
Newmarket	134	133½
Pacific	59¼	59¾
Pepperell	142	142
Plymouth Cordage	142	143¼
Tremont & Suffolk	43⅛	108⅞
York	55	77

† Old sale at variance with present bid and asked price.

Southern Mill Stocks

Quotations furnished by A. M. Law & Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	102	108
American Spinning Co.	240	250
Anderson Cotton Mills	89	92
Arcade Cotton Mills	75	80
Arcadia Mills	245	...
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	103	106
Arkwright Mills	100	106
Augusta Factory, Ga.	20	30
Avondale Mills, Ala.	900	950
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	320	...
Belton Mills	60	62
Belton Mills, pfd.	97	99
Bibb Mfg. Co.	195	205
Brandon Mills, pfd.	99	101
Calhoun Mills	119	...
Chesne Mills	145	150
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	290	300
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	97	99
Clifton Mfg. Co.	145	148
Clinton Cotton Mills	250	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	137	141
Cowpens Mills	60	62
D. E. Converse Co.	110	112
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	130	140
Darlington Mfg. Co.	86	90
Drayton Mills	100	...
Duncan Mills	93	95
Duncan Mills, pfd.	92	94
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	...	145
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	89	91
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	110
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	83	88
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Pa.	175	185
Glenwood Mills	120	130
Gluck Mills	89	92
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	135	...
Greenwood Cotton Mills	400	...
Grendel Mills	250	...
Grendel Mills, pfd. (par $50)	49	50
Hamrick Mills	123	130
Hartsville Cotton Mills	149	160
Inman Mills	155	165
Inman Mills, pfd.	102	...
Jackson Mills	200	...
Judson Mills	199	203
Judson Mills, pfd.	103	106
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	125
Laurens Cotton Mills	150	...
Limestone Cotton Mills	130	135
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	140	...
Marlboro Mills	44	49
Mills Mill	275	290
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	102	105
Monarch Mills	134	138
Monarch Mills, pfd.	102	105
Musgrove Cotton Mills	68	72
Newberry Cotton Mills	129	133
Ninety-Six Mills	150	...
Norris Cotton Mills	...	84
Orr Cotton Mills	101	104
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	97	99
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	210	215
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	103	106
Panola Cotton Mills, Class A pfd. (par $85)	82	85
Pelham Mills	18	21
Pickens Cotton Mills	120	126
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	144	148
Poe, P. W. Mfg. Co.	112	114
Poinsett Mills	85	90
Riverside Mills (par $12.50)	9¾	10¼
Riverside and Dan River	190	200
Saxon Mills	85	90
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	70
Spartan Mills	149	160
Texaway Mills (par $25)	32½	34
Union-Buffalo Mills	...	55
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	92	93
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	50	51½
Victor-Monaghan Co.	104½	106
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	107	110
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	143	147
Watts Mills	...	50
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	89	91
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.	120	130
Whitney Mfg. Co.	85	95
Williamston Mills	195	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	140	145
Woodside Cotton Mills	109	112
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	90	91½

Fall River Mill Stocks

(Quotations furnished by G. M. Haffords & Co.)

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	28	...
Arkwright Mills	9	...
Barnard Mfg. Co.	...	60
Border City Mfg. Co.	60	75
Borden Mfg. Co., Richard	80	...
Bourne Mills Co.	101	103
Chace Mills	...	45
Charlton Mills	120	...
Cornell Mills	...	...
Davis Mills	95	100
Davol Mills	...	50
Flint Mills	100	104
Flint Mills, Rights	33	35
Granite Mills	...	76
King Philip Mills	158	...
Laurel Lake Mills (com.)	...	15
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	...	80
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	130
Mechanics Mills	43	...
Merchants Mfg. Co.	77	85
Narragansett Mills	65	...
Osborn Mills	75	...
Parker Mills, com.	...	15
Parker Mills (pfd.)	...	40
Pilgrim Mills (com.)	...	170
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	...	38
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	...	190
Seaconnet Mills	...	5
Shove Mills	...	45
Stafford Mills	35	...
Stevens Mfg. Co.	120	126
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	112	...
Union Cotton Rights	36	38
Wampanoag Mills	...	50
Weetamoe Mills	25	...

Plan Financing of Conanicut Mills

FALL RIVER, MASS.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Conanicut Mills held Dec. 2, various plans to finance the corporation, together with a proposition to lease the plant or sell its assets, were discussed without any action being taken other than the appointing of a committee of three to draw up a definite plan of procedure for submissal to the stockholders at an early date.

The corporation has outstanding capital of $251,700 and owes about $200,000, most of which is for money borrowed on notes which are overdue or about to become due. The plant has been idle for the last six months.

The King Philip Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½% and an extra dividend of 20%, which it is reported was more than earned by the corporation during the last year. The stock has been selling around $160 per share of late.

Dividend Notice

DRAPER CORPORATION.

To Stockholders of Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. A dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared and an extra dividend of $2.00 per share has also been declared, both payable January 1st, 1926, to stockholders of record at close of business December 5th, 1925.

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COTTON YARN MARKETS

Yarns Again Await Next Gov't Estimate

Spinners Continue Firm and Stocks Limited at Plants and in Selling Markets

NEW YORK.—The yarn market is again in a waiting condition. It is now anticipating the Government estimate which will be published next Tuesday. The majority do not feel like entering into commitments until after they know the purport of this report. Buying is consequently restricted, although the majority are keeping in close touch with the situation for fear that the market may get away from them. The principal feature of the situation is the continued firmness exhibited by spinners. The majority of the latter are sold ahead into January of next year. A good many of these orders were taken at higher prices than those which obtain today and logically the spinner is not interested in figures under the level at which they have orders on their books.

Opinions on Cotton Vary

The feeling is developing in a good many quarters that the next report will show a figure nearer to 15 million bales than the last one. This is based on the falling off in ginning reports and the belief that a greater proportion of the crop has been ginned than has been estimated officially. Another feature in the cotton market which is causing considerable controversy is the apparent scarcity of better grades and the large amount of untenderable cotton. The representative of a large spot cotton house is reported to have stated that his firm is offering nothing above middling and the premium which is being paid on better qualities is evidence of the scarcity which exists. It is also the opinion that cotton has become practically stabilized at its present level. Nevertheless if the report next week should approximate 15 million bales or fall below this total in the expectations of the trade cotton will show a further upward tendency and the influence on yarn is likely to be appreciable.

Statistical Condition Strong

The attempts of buyers to secure prompt shipment of yarn or spot yarn evidence the strong statistical position of the spinner with regard to stocks. An unusually small amount is on hand at the mills except on counts that are not wanted and the same is true in the selling centers. Dealers have contracted for an unusually small amount during the last few months. This is due in a large measure to the fact that their experience throughout the year has been most unsatisfactory in

(*Continued on page* 131)

Cotton Yarn Quotations

(Corrected at close of business Dec. 3.)
Spot Cotton, Dec. 2, 1925—21.10c.; Dec. 3, 1924—23.40c.

Carded—(Average Quality)

Single Skeins and Tubes—(Warp Twist)

4s to 8s	35 —35½	20s	38½—39
10s	35½—36	24s	41 —41½
12s	36 —36½	26s	41½—42
14s	36½—37	30s	44½—45
16s	37½—38	40s	54 —55

Two-Ply Skeins and Tubes

8s-2	35½—36	26s-2	42 —43
10s-2	36 —36½	30s-2	44½—45½
12s-2	36½—37	36s-2	53 —54
14s-2	37 —37½	40s-2	54 —55
16s-2	37½—38	40s-2 High breakage	59 —60
20s-2	38½—39	50s-2	— —67
24s-2	41 —41½		

Single Warps

10s	— —36	24s	— —41½
12s	— —36½	26s	— —42½
14s	— —37	30s	— —45
16s	— —37½	40s	— —55
20s	38½—39		

Two-Ply Warps

8s-2	— —36	24s-2	42 —42½
10s-2	— —36½	26s-2	42½—43½
12s-2	— —37	30s-2	45 —46
14s-2	— —38	40s-2 ordinary	54 —55
16s-2	— —38½	50s-2	— —68
20s-2	39 —39½		

8s-3 and 4-ply skeins and tubes; tinged, 32-33c.; white, 34-35c

Hosiery Cones (Frame Spun)

8s	— —34	22s	38½—39
10s	34½—35	22s (silver and Jaeger)	— —41
12s	35 —35½	24s	39½—40
14s	35½—36	26s	— —41
16s	36 —36½	30s tying in	41½—42
18s	36½—37	30s extra quality	43 —44
20s	37½—38	40s	— —55

Combed Peeler—(Average Quality)

Warps, Skeins and Cones

20s-2	54 —55	50s-2	80 —82
30s-2	60 —61	60s-2	88 —90
36s-2	66 —67	70s-2	1 00—1 05
40s-2	70 —72	80s-2	1 15—1 20

Singles

12s	43 —44	30s	54 —56
14s	44 —45	38s	66 —67
16s	45 —46	40s	70 —71
18s	46 —47	50s	80 —82
20s	47 —48	60s	88 —90
24s	49 —50	70s	97½—1 00
28s	51 —52	80s	1 15—1 20

Mercerized Cones—(Combed, Ungassed)

26s-2	74 —76	50s-2	94 —96
30s-2	76 —78	60s-2	1 02—1 05
36s-2	81 —83	70s-2	1 17—1 20
40s-2	86 —88	80s-2	1 34—1 38
45s-2	89 —92		

Peeler—(Super Quality)

Single Cones

	Carded	Combed		Carded	Combed
10s	— —40	49 —51	26s	— —45	56 —58
14s	— —41	50 —52	30s	— —48	58 —60
16s	— —41½	51 —53	36s	— —54	66 —70
18s	— —42	52 —54	40s	58 —60	72 —78
20s	— —42½	53 —55	50s	— —	82 —88
24s	— —44	55 —57	60s	— —	92 —98

Combed Cones, Warps and Tubes

20s-2	63 —65	40s-2	75 —80
24s-2	65 —67	50s-2	85 —90
28s-2	66 —68	60s-2	95 —1 00
30s-2	67 —69	70s-2	1 05—1 15
3 s-2	73 —75	80s-2	1 25—1 35

Combed Reverse Twist Thread Yarns—Skeins, Tubes or Cones
2, 3, and 4-ply

	Peeler Average	Peeler Best	Sakelarides Average	Sakelarides Best
24s	68 —70	72 —75	Nominal	Nominal
30s	70 —72	75 —77½	Nominal	Nominal
36s	72½—75	80 —82½	Nominal	Nominal
40s	77½—80	85 —87½	Nominal	Nominal
45s	82½—85	90 —92½	Nominal	Nominal
50s	87½—90	97½—1 02	Nominal	Nominal
60s	97½—1 00	1 05—1 07½	Nominal	Nominal
100s	— —	....	....	2 00—2 70

Sudden Decrease in Sales Noted

Weakness in Cotton Causes Buyers to Withdraw—Spot Conditions Less Acute

PHILADELPHIA.—Interest from all trades has contracted to small proportions and trading has been of an unimportant nature. The decline in inquiries was both sudden and drastic, starting in the middle of November and growing more pronounced during the current week. As the volume of sales has decreased a slight easing in prices has occurred, both in selling prices here and, in several instances, in spinners' quotations although a large number continue to quote unchanged figures. Dealers report that a number of spinners who stated two weeks ago they were unable to take additional business, have offered to take orders to be delivered during December. The easier trend is more apparent in weaving yarns than in knitting, spinners of the latter group being sold ahead to a greater degree than in weaving yarns. Combed and mercerized have also been dull, sales being confined to small filling-in lots.

Buyers Cautious

Buyers, as is usually true in a declining cotton market, are becoming more cautious in making new commitments and yarns purchased have been only for immediate consumption, forward contracting being neglected. Dealers also state many of their customers have sufficient yarn on order to meet requirements during December and are content to use this, delaying buying until after the first of the year with the idea of taking advantage of any recessions in price. A good volume of business has been booked this fall from both weavers and knitters, and many feel that a large part of the business now in manufacturers' hands has been covered, making another spurt in interest dependent upon new goods business or a sudden rise in raw cotton which would give buyers renewed confidence in yarns.

Dealers' Stocks Increase

Dealers point to other factors in the situation which are giving an easier aspect to the market. Many of them state their stocks, which a month ago were considerably below the average of previous years of a corresponding date and in fact were, in many instances, entirely cleaned out, will again be back to normal by the first of the year with the exception of several counts in carded knitting yarns, spinners of these being admittedly in a strong position for the first quarter of the new year at least. They also assert the wide difference between spot yarn prices and

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READING, PA.

James Building
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Westaway Building
HAMILTON, CANADA

MILLS
CHESTER, PA.

Cotton Yarn Markets—Continued

MANCHESTER YARN CABLE

Manchester, Eng., Dec. 2 (Special Cable to TEXTILE WORLD.—Cotton yarns are easier and irregular. Turnover is very disappointing. As anticipated proposed increased short time was rejected. Egyptian yarns dull.

those quoted for future delivery contracts, has practically disappeared and yarns of most counts and descriptions can be obtained for fairly prompt shipment at similar prices that are quoted for next year deliveries.

Knitting Demand Spotty

Spinners are quoting average quality knitting cones at 35c to 36c basis 10s depending upon the spinner and delivery desired, one dealer stating a spinner offered to take a contract calling for February and March delivery on a 34½c basis for 10s, the figure at which sales have been reported up-state. For nearby deliveries a majority quote 35c or a half cent higher for delivery during December, sales of this character being reported. Better grade yarn has sold up to 36½c basis for 10s for quantities averaging less than 5,000 lbs. in practically all instances, buyers inquiring for several cases to be shipped during the next two weeks. Interest in 30s extra-quality has been spotty and few large sales reported, one of the more important calling for 75,000 lbs. of 30s net weight, indicating a 44c level for this quality yarn although there are reports at least one spinner has booked orders a cent lower during the week.

Weaving Yarn Easier

Weaving yarns are softer here although no important change has been made in spinners' quotations. They continue to quote 20s-2 warps at 40c to 42c and 30s-2 at 46c to 48c. Dealers state it is impossible for them to secure such prices for average grade warps and assert that 39c is the top price manufacturers will pay for 20s-2 and 45c for 30s-2 at which they have been able to buy this week, one taking a fair sized order of 30s-2 warps at 44½c for January delivery. Better grade yarn suitable for plush purposes has sold at 46c to 48c for 30s-2 and 50c for 30s-3. Sales to weavers indicate a desire on their part to curtail buying as far as possible for the present.

Combed Quiet and Firm

Less activity is also apparent in combed and mercerized qualities. Sales to weavers represent the best interest in combed yarns as mercerizers and knitters are displaying little demand for their respective yarns. One of the largest sales reported was for 100,000 lbs. of two-ply combed, sold on the basis of 72½c for 40s-2, 82c for 50s-2 and 90c for 60s-2, warp twist, for weaving purposes. Mercerizers state they are able to buy for December delivery at 78c for 50s-2, 88c for 60s-2 and $1.12½ for 80s-2. This trade is curtailing purchases of gray yarn as far as possible expecting an easing of values during the next four weeks. Although stocks of single combed yarns have been greatly reduced, prices have not improved and 18s may be secured as low as 47c. Mercerized yarns are quiet except for small filling-in orders. A noticeable slackening in demand has occurred and several report a falling off in specifications on old contracts. Prices are unchanged. Thread demand is quiet.

Prices Irregular

Most Yarns Weaker for Spring Delivery, But Slow

BOSTON.—The recent cold snap in the West not only reduced retailers' and jobbers' stocks of heavyweight underwear and hosiery, but forced some direct-selling mills to switch a portion of their machinery from spring to heavy-weight goods and to come into the market for fair sized lots of medium and coarse count hosiery yarns, including mercerized yarns. In most instances they have had to pay full prices or premiums to secure prompt deliveries of the latter, but this demonstration of the strong spot position of hosiery yarns has had little appreciable effect upon prices for spring delivery. The former is one of the few bright spots in a market that is decidedly drab otherwise. The majority of yarn users appear to have their needs sufficiently well covered through January or February to be able to pursue a waiting policy, or are continuing hand-to-mouth of buying in the belief that the next government cotton report will not be sufficiently bullish to force an advance in yarn prices, and may be sufficiently bearish to force a materially lower basis of cotton and yarn values.

The last two weeks have been the dullest of the season thus far with most spinners and dealers, and no material change is anticipated until after the government cotton report is published Dec. 8. Such a protracted period of dullness following previous activity would naturally be expected to cause some sellers to attempt to force sales for forward delivery at the expense of prices, but the majority of dealers and spinners are pursuing much the same waiting policy as are yarn users. Some abnormally low prices have been made and continue to be made on March and later deliveries, with reports that a few of these are due to cutting of commissions and short selling, and that the majority are traceable to direct-sell-

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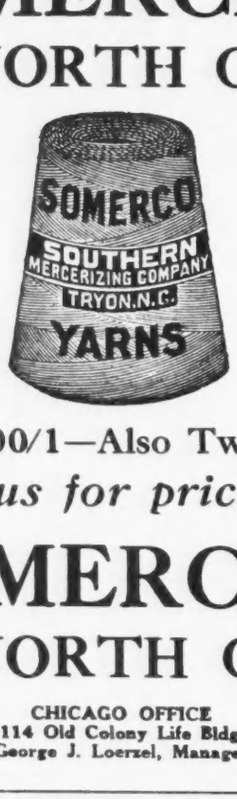

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Spindale, N. C.

Selling Agents
Cotton Products Co.
Bankers Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

Cotton Yarn Markets—Continued

ing spinners. Apparently some of the latter own cheap cotton, or expect to own it before deliveries on these cheap sales become due, yet it is a notorious fact that a very large number of southern spinners bought cotton very freely during the last three weeks of September and the first week of October at an average price at least 2c above current cotton values.

Sales for March and later delivery have been made on a basis of 38c for good grades of 20s-2 warps, 40½ to 41c for 24s-2 warps and 33c for 10s frame-spun cones. The spinners indulging in such selling are comparatively few, but the transactions are numerous enough to set the pace for other spinners and dealers and to give the market a much more unsettled price appearance than is actually the case. It is possible that such selling will prove to be justified by the future course of the cotton and yarn markets, but at the moment it looks like poor merchandising.

The decline of about a half cent in cotton futures within the week has caused most spinners to be a little freer sellers for forward delivery on a basis of 39 to 39½c for 20s-2 warps of good white grade, 45c for 30s-2 and 34 to 34½c for 10s frame-spun cones, but for prompt delivery the majority of spinners want at least half a cent more than this. Buyers who can use yarns spun from lower grades of colored and stained cottons can buy ½ to 1c lower, and it is probably selling of the latter character that is responsible for many of the low quotations heard.

On medium and coarse counts of single and ply combed yarns there is quite as great irregularity in prices as has been noted on carded yarns, and the causes are much the same. On high grade combed yarns the market is just as firm as it has been at any time during the last few weeks although it is true that southern spinners are showing more eagerness for business. There are no stock accumulations of consequence and all premium and extra staple cottons of grades above low middling are so firm in price and so relatively high as compared with the lower grades of these and shorter cottons that spinners have no alternative but to maintain recent quotations if they would net a moderate profit.

Cotton Yarn Notes

Thomas F. Brennan, formerly representative of the Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is now handling the colored yarn production sold through Paulson, Linkroum & Co., in New England and western points.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The John W. Gottschalk Mfg. Co., which formerly manufactured tinsels, tinsel threads, cordage, electrical threads, etc., operating 1,500 spindles, is no longer manufacturing these lines.

Open Cotton Yarn Credit Bureau

The Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association has opened offices in room 203 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, in charge of Frank E. Slack. The purpose of the new offices is to handle the interchange of credit information and trade experiences and to render service on general investigations of credit for the members of the association. This office is to be known as the Credit Bureau of the Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association, and includes in its membership the majority of the large cotton yarn houses throughout the country. Mr. Slack is well known in credit circles in Philadelphia, having spent fifteen years in an executive capacity with several national organizations.

Southern Yarn Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 24.—The cotton yarn bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinner's Association follows: "The Government report of Nov. 21, indicates conclusively a crop approximating 15,000,000 bales of cotton. It is hoped that now the size of the crop appears determined that the price of cotton will stabilize and permit of legitimate trade operations. With the wide fluctuation in the spot cotton market from September 14th to Nov. 23, it is surprising that yarn prices have held so firmly, evidencing that the price of yarn has been influenced by supply and demand rather than by the variations of cotton prices, and that the curtailment enforced by conditions has had a most beneficial effect. A comparison of yarn prices Sept. 14 with Nov. 23 shows a slight recession in price, but when comparing the price of cotton plus waste with the price of yarn less commission, discount and freight, the manufacturing margin shown on Nov. 23 is better than existed Sept. 14, as illustrated below.

Sept. 14

New York Spots 24.75 plus waste equals 29.11			
20/2 Warps	.46	Mfg. Margin	12.38
30/1 Hos.	.44	Mfg. Margin	12.25
12/1 Skns.	.40	Mfg. Margin	6.85

Nov. 23

New York Spots 21.45 plus waste equals 25.22			
20/2 Warps	.42½	Mfg. Margin	13.94
30/1 Hos.	.42½	Mfg. Margin	14.69
12/1 Skns.	.38	Mfg. Margin	8.89

The yarn market has remained quiet with but little trading. Spinners' prices are firm and buyers are hesitant to contract for future deliveries until cotton values have stablized."

N. Y. Cotton Yarn Market

(Continued from page 127)

connection with the merchandising of yarn. The market has so often gone directly opposite to their prognostications that the purchase and sale of yarn have been highly unprofitable. As a result is expected that one of the most important changes to be witnessed the coming year will be the decision on the part of dealers to do less speculating or, putting it more euphoniously, less merchandising and on the other hand an endeavor will be made to secure accounts of mills who may be persuaded to place the entire

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Cotton Yarn Markets—Continued

sale of their product with some reputable house.

Possible Selling Evolution

It is contended that spinner have the solution of many of the problems existing in the yarn market in their own hands, but the majority are not yet willing to admit that any one concern can take care of a good-sized product and consequently continue the policy of selling to Tom, Dick and Harry. With a more active market it is possible that spinners can be convinced of the desirability of this change in market procedure. It is reported that one important house has already announced its decision to change diametrically its policy of merchandising yarn and is determined to secure control of accounts either by direct purchase or otherwise. When it is realized that this house is one which has had a reputation of being the most conspicuous factor in the speculative yarn market it will be appreciated what significance may be attached to this decision. Others have seen the desirability of a similar move and while there is no widespread change to be noted at the moment, the trend of the times is very apparently toward an elimination of consider able of the speculative element.

Knitters Continue Inquiries

The knitting end of the yarn market is still the most interesting from the standpoint of inquiry. It is true that very few are willing to contract ahead for yarn, but are willing to pay existing prices for spot merchandise. There is comparatively little such yarn available and consequently the spot price is considerably higher than anything for future delivery. Inquiry on 30s cones is the most apparent feature. It is difficult if not impossible to obtain anything under 42½c from the spinner. It is said that as high as 44½c has been obtained for this count of tying-in quality and 45c has been paid for extra quality. Complaints are heard as to delayed shipment of knitting yarn. The idea of prompt shipment as far as the spinner is concerned is apparently quite different from that of the buyer. Of course the curtailment in the South has been responsible in a large measure for this delay, but it is also evident that certain spinners have oversold their production and are not able to fill their contracts in specified time.

Little change is noted in the price of weaving yarns on a basis of 39c for 20s-2 warps and 45c for 30c-2. These figures indicate a fractional weakness in the selling market, but are not indicative of any declines on the part of the spinner, who will not consider these figures for the most part. There is also fractional weakness on coarse yarns, skeins and tubes, but demand here is very slight and the lower prices are not productive of sales.

CHOES, N. Y. The Harmony Mills will soon resume full time operations following a period of curtailed schedules.

Recovery in Waste

Cotton Waste Stabilizing on Slightly Lower Level

BOSTON.—Better buisness at lower prices is the outlook for cotton waste for the year 1926. The great trouble from the trading standpoint has been that the buyers of mill wastes at the beginning of the year purchased on altogether too high a level so that although consumer purchasing was moderately good it was at all times a difficult matter to close a transaction at a profit. "Consumers" said a leading trader "have been in the market a whole year, but at a price—their own price." Mill buyers of waste have apparently offered fair prices during the year and some houses on the street have done large business but with very little profit owing to their fundamental error at the beginning of the year.

Negotiations on contract are proceeding. The trade is well aware of the necessity of cautious dealings with the mills and while here and there a rather high price may be paid to some important mill organization for the prestige such a transaction will give to the purchaser it may safely be said, in the main, that the bases upon which 1926 contracts will be made will be substantially lower than the 1925 contracts.

The section of the market dealing with threads for wiping wastes continues relatively more active than the market as a whole. The United States is an importer of cotton waste threads but an exporter of all other descriptions. The reason for this is quite clear, the United States in its various manufacturing operations covering the automobile industry as well as all plants and machinery in operation, not overlooking the railroads and electric systems of the country, using a much larger quantity of wiping waste than can be supplied from the waste cotton yarn output of our domestic mills. A substantial consignment of cotton threads arrived recently from Hamburg totaling around 400 bales.

The new railroad classification on linters which goes into effect this month will, it is said, be of advantage to handlers of this material in New England. Linters of spinning grade are quoted 10½-11c; 1st cuts 8½-9c; mill run 6½-7½c; 2nd cut rayon 3c; mattress linters 3½c all f. o. b. mill. Egyptian wastes are moving a little more freely. A larger demand for Sak. comber has materialized and sales have been made 18¼-18¾c which level may be compared with that of peeler comber 19-19½c. Sak. strips continue the highest priced material in the market selling 23-24c.

Current Quotations

Peeler comber	19	—19½c.
Peeler strips	18	—18½c.
Egyptian comber	17½	—18c.
Choice willowed fly	10½	—11c.
Choice willowed picker	7½	— 8c.
Sak. strips	23	—24c.
Linters (mill run)	6½	—17c.
Spoolers (single)	15	—15½c.
Fine White cop	16	—16½c.

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Room 922, Webster Bldg. 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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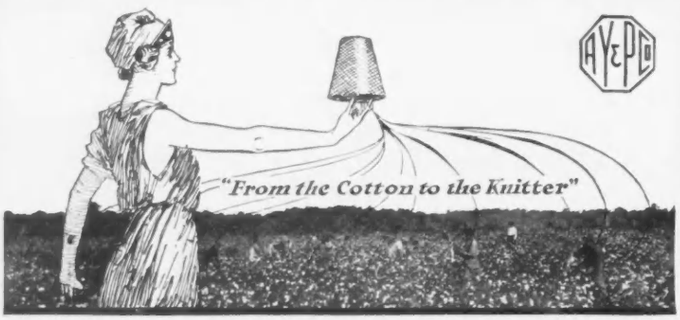

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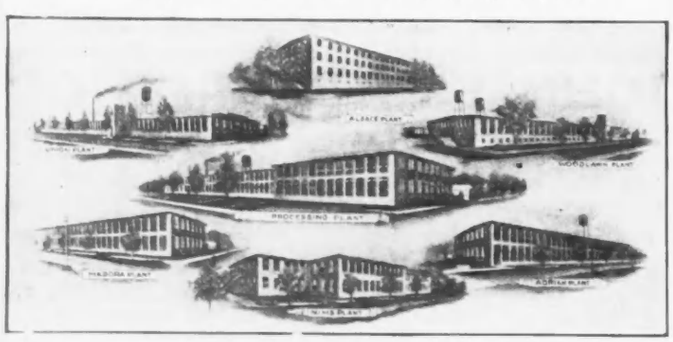

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COTTON MARKETS

A Steadier Market Between 19 and 20c

Entire Trade Awaits Next Tuesday's Government Crop Report —Private Reports No Factor

The action of the cotton market during the week has suggested a disposition to wait for the further development of trade or for the final Government crop estimate which is scheduled for publication next Tuesday. Evidently the advance which followed the last Government crop report left the market in a technically easy position.

As a result the evening up processes which began in advance of the first December notice day, went further in the preparation for the Thanksgiving Day adjournment and has continued during the past week, was naturally reflected by declines. January contracts which had sold up from 18.11 on Oct. 31 to 20.47 on Nov. 23 broke to 19.43 during the middle of the week, but the market then showed signs of steadying as if it had been pretty well liquidated of speculative long accounts and was not altogether certain of the coming crop figures.

Up to the close of business last Wednesday, three of the private crop reports which are usually published preceding the Government's periodic statements, had been issued. The figures on the indicated yield ranged from 14,912,000 up to 15,524,000 bales and averaged 15,217,000. These reports had no apparent effect on the market, suggesting that raw cotton traders have it pretty well settled in their minds that this crop is somewhere in the neighborhood of 15 to 15½ million bales, and are waiting for next Tuesday's Government report to either confirm this conclusion or to set up a fresh basis for market calculations.

Meanwhile there appears to have been no material change of sentiment as to the prospects for world's requirements or takings as a season-long proposition. Perhaps there has been some disappointment over the failure of trade to broaden more rapidly in the goods markets at home and abroad, while the French situation and recent reports of a poor demand in Manchester, have rather indicated that the revival may be further off than anticipated.

Nevertheless, the movement of cotton into the channels of consumption continues at a rate which fully harmonizes with prevailing views of probable requirements, and the most general impression is that as soon as the crop question has been settled, and a little confidence develops in raw material values, there will be a general speeding up of business in the cotton goods.

It is not only this thought of the goods outlook, that has had a sustaining influence on the market but a feeling that the South has now sold cotton enough to be in a position to resist declines and that the latter would also be likely to discourage anything like intensive efforts to produce another large crop next season.

The following table shows Wednesday's closing quotations in the leading spot markets of the country, with the usual comparisons:

Market	Nov. 24	Dec. 2	Chge	Lst Yr.	Sales
Galveston	20.80	20.35	—45	23.15	9,184
N Orleans	20.43	19.80	—53	23.25	27,938
Mobile	19.88	19.30	—58	22.80	36
Savannah	20.35	19.76	—59	23.34	948
Norfolk	20.50	19.94	—56	23.31	3,357
New York	21.50	21.10	—40	23.40	.....
Augusta	20.31	19.75	—56	23.13	1,682
Memphis	20.50	20.50	.....	23.25	16,075
St. Louis	20.75	20.50	—25	23.25	.....
Houston	20.85	20.35	—50	23.10	44,668
Dallas	20.35	19.95	—40	22.25	39,276

The following differences on and off middlings are given as compiled from the reports received by the New York Cotton Exchange. The cotton grades marked ** are not delivered on contract:

	Dallas	Memphis	Montgomery	Augusta	Average
WHITE GRADES					
M. E	1.50†	2.00†	1.13†	1.25†	1.36†
S. G. M.	1.25†	1.50†	.88†	1.00†	1.08†
G. M	1.00†	1.00†	.63†	.75†	.83†
S. M	.75†	.50†	.38†	.50†	.56†
S. L. M	1.25*	1.00*	1.00*	1.00*	1.10*
L. M	2.50*	2.50*	2.25*	2.25*	2.34*
S. G. O.**	4.00*	4.00*	3.50*	3.25*	3.69*
G. O.**	5.25*	5.00*	4.75*	4.25*	4.89*
YELLOW TINGED					
G. M	.50*	.50*	.25*	.25*	.30*
S. M	.75*	.75*	.75*	.75*	.70*
M.**	1.75*	1.00*	1.50*	1.50*	1.63*
S. L. M.*	3.00*	2.50*	2.50*	2.50*	2.76*
L. M.**	4.00*	4.00*	3.50*	3.75*	4.00*
YELLOW STAINED					
G. M	2.25*	1.50*	1.50*	1.50*	1.70*
S. M.**	2.50*	1.75*	2.00*	2.00*	2.18*
M.**	3.25*	2.00*	2.75*	3.00*	2.88*
BLUE STAINED					
G. M.**	2.00*	2.50*	1.38*	1.38*	1.78*
S.M.**	2.50*	2.75*	1.88*	1.50*	2.24*
M.**	3.25*	3.00*	2.75*	2.50*	2.98*

Cotton Statistical Data
(Fluctuations of Futures, N. Y.)

	Closed Nov. 27	For High	Week Low	Closed Dec. 2	Chge.
Dec	20.82	20.95	20.08	20.58	—.24
Jan	20.14	20.35	19.43	19.82	—.32
Feb	20.10	20.19	19.52	19.81	—.29
Mar h	20.06	20.23	19.27	19.81	—.25
April	19.83	19.83	19.40	19.63	—.20
May	19.63	19.76	19.05	19.45	—.18
June	19.42	19.42	18.99	19.27	—.15
July	19.20	19.35	18.73	19.10	—.10
Aug.	18.98	18.98	18.68	18.90	—.08
Sept.	18.63	18.75	18.45	18.72	+.07
Oct.	18.55	18.71	18.45	18.52	—.03

Spot Fluctuations for Week
(Middling)

	N York	N Orleans	L'pool
Fri., Nov. 27	21.35c.	20.05c.	10.74d.
Sat., Nov. 28	21.00c.	19.76c.	10.70d.
Mon., Nov. 30	20.65c.	19.50c.	10.47d.
Tues., Dec. 1	20.75c.	19.55c.	10.46d.
Wed., Dec. 2	21.10c.	19.80c.	10.46d.
Thurs., Dec. 3	20.85c.	19.75c.	10.47d.

Spot Fluctuations and Stocks

	Prices Dec 2	Stocks This week	Last year
Galveston	20.35	630,233	609,517
New Orleans	19.80	449,569	10,273
Mobile	19.30	28,204	19,575
Savannah	19.76	191,168	70,825
Charleston	.....	42,590	36,843
Wilmington	19.70	36,410	25,527
Norfolk	19.94	146,693	87,433
Baltimore	30.00	776	1,316
Augusta	19.75	113,210	65,540
Memphis	20.50	219,172	146,652
St. Louis	20.50	12,355	4,060
Houston	20.35	707,849	616,655
Little Rock	20.50	59,315	57,637

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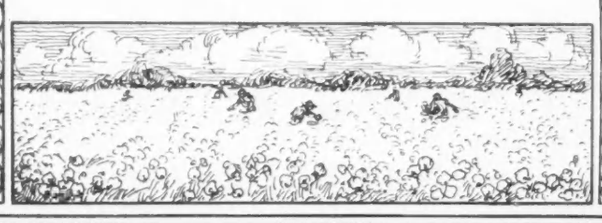

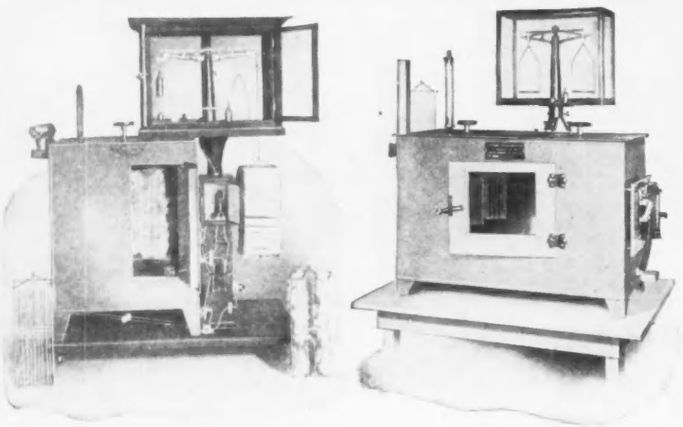

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Cotton Markets—Continued

Inactivity in South

Cotton Trade Waiting Till Final Crop Estimate Is Out of Way

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 30.—The week in the cotton market here was disappointingly inactive, and sales at all southern centers showed a tendency to fall off. A revival was expected following the Government's last report, but opinion is now pretty well agreed that sluggishness will prevail until the next, and final, crop estimate of the season is out of the way.

Some November shipments appear to have been deferred until December owing to the firmness with which white cottons are being held. Some late covering entailed losses, but at the present there appears to be little urgent covering, and few new orders in the market. The buying basis is more or less nominal, especially on white cotton, although the quoted basis is higher, about in line with the recent decline in futures. Basis has gone over to March. Price ideas are unsettled and lack of uniformity in asked prices feature.

There is no pressure to sell, in fact some owners of white cotton, and many owners of off-colors and low grades regard present quoted values as unacceptable; at the same time there are others who are willing to shade a little. Exporters are indifferent and demand for domestic mills East is limited; the Carolinas want bright low grade cottons, and these grades are commanding more attention generally; inquiry is fair for heavily weathered cotton, at big discounts, which is selling at a range of 13 to 17c. Oklahoma snaps, grading about strict low middling from the standpoint of leaf content, and regarded as very nice cotton, are bringing about 18c. Sales of staples during the week were light, but prices paid were about in line with quoted values, with grays and blues at discounts of 200 to 400 points. Weather conditions in the delta, in fact all over the belt, were mostly favorable during the week. Rains of brief duration occurred, but the effect on ginnings will be negligible. However there is a marked tendency to pull instead of pick the cotton. This is due to haste to get the cotton out of the field, and to difficulty in picking because of damaged condition of bolls.

Staple Cottons Slow

Short Premium and Egyptian Cottons in Buyer's Favor

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The quietness of business in staple cottons last week has been further accentuated as the time for the next government crop report approaches, and slow demand has been accompanied by a weakening of basis on the shorter premium cottons and a net decline for the week of about 100 points in Egyptians. Prices on full 1⅛ inch and longer domestic staples of strict low middling and better grades are firmly maintained and demand for full 1⅛ inch is better than for other premium cottons; as a result of the latter demand and the freer offerings of the shorter premium cottons the premium of the former over the latter is unusually wide; whereas ordinarily there is a spread of only 2c between full 1 1/16 inch and full 1⅛ inch of middling grades the spread is now as much as 3½ to 4c.

Egyptians Advancing Again

While Egyptian futures and shipment cotton show a net decline for the week of about 100 points, there has been a moderate recovery in prices since Monday and Tuesday in sympathy with the upward trend of the domestic market, but demand continues slack and the recovery may prove to be only temporary. The low touched by December Uppers on the Alexandria market Monday was $27.11 and that for January Sak. on Tuesday was $34.42; today's closing prices show an advance of 4c in December Uppers and of 38c in January Sak. At current prices Egyptians are relatively cheaper than similar varieties of domestic cottons, but this has not resulted as yet in any further increase in the demand for Egyptians.

Current Prices

Average prices for Jan.-Feb. shipments of middling and strict middling hard western cotton (full lengths) are as follows:

	Middling	St. Middling
1 1/16 in.	24 to25c.	25 to26c.
1 1/16 in. to ⅛ in.	25 to26c.	26 to27c.
1 ⅛ in.	28 to29c.	29 to30c.
1 3/16 in.	30 to31c.	31 to33c.
1 ¼ in.	34 to36c.	36 to38c.

Basis on N. Y. Dec., 20½c.

John Malloch & Co., Boston, quote Egyptian cotton, c. i. f. Boston for Jan.-Feb. shipment as follows: Medium Sakellarides 36⅜c, off 1¼c. Medium Uppers 30¾c, off 1⅛c. They report closing prices Dec. 2 on the Alexandria exchange as follows: Dec. Uppers $27.15, off 98 points; Jan. Sak. $34.80, off 105 points from Nov. 25.

Market Statistics

Basis Middling

	Saturday Nov. 28	Saturday Nov. 21
10 Markets Average	20.07	20.49
Memphis	20.50	20.50

Premium Staples

First Sales from Factors' Tables at Memphis

Grade Strict Middling	Prices Nominal
1 1/8-in.	26@27½c.
1 3/16-in.	28@30c.
1 1/4-in.	31@33c.

Current Sales

	For week	Prev. week	Week before
Memphis Total	14,650	17,250	16,625
F. O. B. Included	8,975	10,675	10,050
10 Markets	173,209	204,243	149,154

Memphis Receipts, Shipments, Etc.

	For week	Last year	Year before
Gross Receipts	71,188	44,506	40,463
Net Receipts	32,566	20,278	12,083
Totals since Aug. 1, net	346,674	239,737	148,977
Shipments	56,199	45,418	27,991
Total since Aug. 1	537,969	402,942	283,883
Total Stock	201,272	145,808	139,607
Increase for week	14,991	*1,013	2,272
Unsold Stock in hands of Memphis factors	142,000	58,000	.....

* Decrease.

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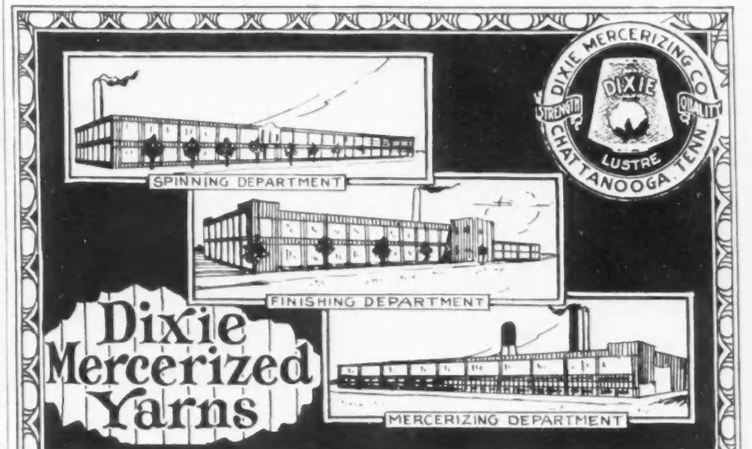

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WORSTED YARN MARKETS

Less Activity As Prices Harden

Men's Wear Interest Leads—Quietness in Outerwear Qualities—Wools Cause Firmness

PHILADELPHIA.—Demand, while continuing in fair volume from men's wear manufacturers running on goods requiring 2-36s three-eighths and 2-40s half blood, has been less active, new commitments being fewer in number and smaller in size. Outerwear yarns, which were in brisk request until the middle of November, have been quiet, manufacturers being content to use yarns being delivered on old contracts rather than placing new business. Although the sales volume has been smaller there has been no easing of prices as spinners are being confronted more strongly each week with higher wool costs, making any reductions in their prices impossible if spinning operations are to be profitable. A falling off in interest displayed by men's wear mills, who have been taking large amounts of mixtures this fall, has also occurred, being caused by the refusal of this trade to follow the advances recently made by leading spinners of mixtures.

Men's Wear Sales Lead

Chief interest in weaving yarns is coming from men's wear mills making goods of a cheviot character requiring a quarter, three-eighths or half blood yarn and sales of 2-36s three-eighths and 2-40s half blood in the gray have led others counts this week. The former is moving at prices that average $1.75 and a number of spinners have raised their quotations to $1.85, this count being active and stocks declining. Manufacturers assert they have not found it necessary to pay more than $1.75 and several that they have been able to locate lots at $1.70. In 2-40s half blood a wider variation is reported, sales being reported as low as $2.00 and spinners asking as high as $2.15 for Bradford spun although manufacturers claim to be able to buy French spun at $2.10. One of the leading spinners in this vicinity is asking this figure for Bradford spun which in turn mills state they can buy at $2.00 in limited quantities.

Mixtures Less Active

Requests for vigoreaux and mixtures from this trade have been less numerous. A majority of mills have placed fair to large sized contracts for these qualities during the last two months, sufficient to cover their needs until well into January on the basis of business now on their books. They placed the bulk of this at prices approximately 10c. lower than current asking prices and are naturally reluctant to buy additional contracts until they are able to determine whether present higher prices will last.

Spinners are asking $2.55 for 2-40s half blood, French spun mixtures with Bradford quoted at five cents lower. Lowest priced spinners in this group have booked a large volume of business at the lower level which will permit them to run full into next year and they have therefore raised their prices more in line with competitors' who in most instances have refused during this period to lower their ideas to secure this low priced business. They feel there will be sufficient unplaced orders to permit them to book a fair volume at prices at least ten cents above the figures at which this mixture contracting was done.

Outerwear Demand Quiet

As trading with weavers has become less active, quietness in outerwear qualities has become more pronounced and little new business of importance has been noted. Continued strength in quarter bloods which has been the outstanding feature in wools during the last few months made it imperative for knitting yarn spinners to raise quotations and as advances have been made dealers report a falling off in demand in practically the same proportion. Manufacturers a year ago followed the market upward, reaching much higher prices than have yet been paid this fall, and a majority of them saw lower prices quoted before their contracts had been filled by spinners. There is a noticeable disposition among manufacturers at this time to go to the opposite extreme and many are refusing to cover goods orders they have in hand, preferring to take no chances on a similar experience this year and are buying only sufficient yarn to keep their machinery engaged, waiting for a decline which they feel will take place after the first of the year.

Late Sweater Orders

There are other factors, however, that have caused this lack of interest by outerwear mills. Many of them have fair amounts yet on order which will permit them to stay out of the market during the next three or four weeks unless they receive last minute rush duplicate orders for sweaters as a result of a continued spell of cold weather. Many have completed sweater orders on their books and as a result can see no advantage in buying yarns ahead at the present level and will await duplicate goods orders before making new commitments. Dealers assert there is a possibility of a fair volume of rush sweater business developing in December and January if weather conditions are favorable. Bathing suit mills are taking yarn on old contracts at better rate than other lines and represent the best spot in this market. Prices are unchanged at $1.40 to $1.45 for 2-20s, 48s and five cents higher for 50s grade.

BRADFORD TOP AND YARN CABLE

Bradford, Eng., Dec. 2 (Special Cable to TEXTILE WORLD).—The decline of wool in Australia and New Zealand has more influence than the London sales strength on prices quoted for tops, and topmakers are prepared to make concessions for delivery January onward. Users are well covered over end of year and are buying very little. Sixty-fours tops quoted at 52d., 56s at 35d., 46s carded at 24½d. Yarns steady late rates with 2-48s botany at 6s.

Yarn Spinners Busier

Worsted Spindles Gain 10.2% in October—Yarn Steady

BOSTON.—The worsted yarn situation continues unsettled with business in volume still failing to materialize. Manufacturing conditions are nevertheless very much better than they were and this is brought into prominence by wool machinery statistics for the month of October wherein worsted spindles based upon active spindle hours, single shift capacity, show a gain of 10.2% as compared with September. Combing activity gained 9% as compared with September. The gain in woolen spindles was less than 1% while wool consumption for October advanced 6.6%. This showing, errors and omissions excepted, demonstrates quite clearly that the worsted branch of wool manufacturing is on the up grade. It cannot of course be estimated what percentage of active spindles belongs to what may be called sales spinners, but the presumption is, judged by the situation in the worsted yarn market, that the increase in spindle activity arises for the larger part, within those organizations that conduct all operations of wool manufacturing from the grease to the fabric.

Yarn prices on the whole are strong this week. The parent wool market and subsidiary market for tops are both without change. There is a rather general feeling prevalent that the advance in values has reached its limit for the time being at least.

The yarn market is less active than the spinning industry. Volume of business is on a small scale, yarns moving in lots of from three to 10,000 lbs. Specifications on old contracts have been received by some mills in fair volume, largely the ¼ blood yarns for cheviot. In some quarters there is a feeling that the recent advance in raw materials has slowed up business in yarns. While yarn quotations are on a slightly higher level, it is chiefly those concerns who have moderate holdings of wools purchased on a lower basis who do any forward business at current prices. Weaving yarns 2-20s, 50s are quoted $1.45-$1.50; 2-30s, 58s, $1.80-$1.85; 2-40s, 58-60s, $1.93-$1.95; 2-40s, 60-62s, $2.00-$2.10; 2-40s fine, $2.15-$2.20; 2-60s, fine, $2.25-$2.35. In knitting yarns 2-18s are offered at $1.45-$1.47; 2-20s, $1.50-$1.52; 2-30s, $1.52-$1.55, all from 50s tops.

Top Business Smaller

Additional Orders Slow in Appearing—Noils Less Active

BOSTON.—New business has fallen off very considerably in the top market this week but quotations are holding very firm and some combers insist that $1.37 is the lowest price at which they will accept further busines on high ⅝ blood top. The situation is not likely to furnish any new developments for the balance of the year, it

Quotations

(Corrected to Close of Business Wednesday)

Bradford System		French System	
2-12s, low com. (36s)	1.15–1.20	20s, ¼ bld. (48s)	1.50–1.60
2-16s, low com. (36–40s)	1.17½–1.22	20s, high ¼ bld. (50s)	1.60–1.70
2-20s to 2-24s, low ¼ (44s)	1.30 –1.35	20s, ⅜ bld. (56s)	1.75–1.80
2-20s to 2-26s, ¼ bld. (46–48s)	1.35 –1.40	30s, ⅜ bld. (56s)	1.80–1.85
2-26s to 2-30s, ¼ bld. (48s)	1.40 –1.50	30s, ½ bld. (60s)	1.90–1.95
2-30s to 2-32s, ¼ bld. S.A. (46s)	1.45 –1.50	40s, ½ bld. (60–64s)	2.05–2.15
2-32s, ¼ bld. (48–50s)	1.60 –1.65	50s, (66–70s)	2.40–2.50
2-20s, ⅜ bld. (56s)	1.65 –1.70	60s (70s)	2.95–3.00
2-26s, ⅜ bld. (56s)	1.70 –1.75	**Knitting Yarns in Oil (Bradford)**	
2-36s, ⅜ bld. (56s)	1.75 –1.80	2-20s, low ¼ bld. (44s)	1.30–1.35
2-32s, ½ bld. (60s)	1.90 –1.95	2-18s to 2-20s, ¼ bld. (48s)	1.40–1.45
2-36s, ½ bld. (60s)	2.00 –2.05	2-26s, ¼ bld. (48s)	1.45–1.50
2-40s, ½ bld. (60–64s)	2.05 –2.15	2-30s, ¼ bld. (48s)	1.50–1.55
2-50s, high ½ bld. (64s)	2.25 –2.30	2-20s, ⅜ bld. (56s)	1.60–1.65
2-50s, fine, (66–70s)	2.30 –2.35	2-20s, ½ bld. (60s)	1.95–1.60
2-60s, fine (70s)	2.85 –2.90	**French Spun Merino, White**	
		30s, 50–50	1.60–1.65
		30s, 60–40	1.73–1.80
		30s, 70–30	1.85–1.90
		30s, 80–20	1.95–2.05

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SILK CORPORATION
COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

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Mills at HAZELTON—DORRANCETON—NANTICOKE, PA.

Fine French Spun Worsted Yarns
for Knitting and Weaving
VISCOSE RAYON YARNS
NEUBURGER & CO., INC.
Established 1866
160 Fifth Avenue, New York
Sole United States Selling Agents for
Schachenmayr Mann & Co., Salach, Germany
Kammgarn Spinnerei Bietigheim, Germany
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Spinstofffabrik Zehlendorf, Berlin, Germany

NATURAL **RAYON** DYED
FOR
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PREPARED IN EVERY POSSIBLE FORM
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PFINGST YARNS
MADE BY A KNITTER FOR KNITTERS

RAYON YARNS
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150 denier Rayon on Cones
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Rayon of all other deniers on Cones
Combination Yarns of all Kinds
SILK COMMISSION THROWING
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O. J. CARON
WORSTED AND WORSTED MERINO YARNS
166 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

RAYON
Immediate delivery of standard sizes and twists in colors guaranteed.
FAST
Put up in proper form for
WEAVING
KNITTING
Beck Rayon Co.
200 GREENE ST. NEW YORK

Maanexit Spinning Co.
WEBSTER, MASS.
Spinners of
FINE WOOLEN AND MERINO **Weaving Yarns**
ALSO KNITTING YARNS

RAYON TOPS AND PROCESSED CARDED
"The Standard of Workmanship"
Also Rayon Combed and Processed Carded on Commission.
SAMUEL A. WOOD COMPANY, Chester, Pa.
Sole Selling Agent—J. T. Robey, 248 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

LINEN YARNS
Linen Threads and Jacquard Harness Twines
FLAX and FLAX NOILS
Ramie Noils
ANDREWS & COOK
66-72 Leonard St. New York

Worsted Yarn Markets—Continued

is said. Sufficiently large business has been taken by most combing mills to keep them going for the first three months of next year and in the meanwhile, in the matter of accepting additional business should it appear, considerable caution will be manifest in the making of prices. The firmness in the wool market at home and abroad furnishes at the present time a very stable foundation for quotations which range from 90-92c for 70s, $1.12-$1.15 for 50s and $1.65 for 64-66s. The Bradford top market has been easier the last few days, 50s, 56s, 64s and 70s all being off one penny per lb. The low crossbreds were practically unchanged. The wool crossbred situation is considered safe and sound.

The noil market is much less active and prices are easier. No strong mill demand has yet materialized and as the end of the year is approaching there will be little if any speculative buying on the part of mills. Traders feel fairly easy over the situation and those who have noils are not disposed to lower their prices.

It is expected in some quarters that colored noils will be in better demand this next season now that there is a probability of a larger consumption of colored materials by the woolen section of the industry. Specialty noils seem to be getting ready to move with inquiries on camelhair noils on the increase. The amount of material on the street available for trading purposes is always very small and in recent weeks imports of these commodities have been very small. Interest is slow in alpaca and cashmere noils. The silk noils continue quiet.

Recent imports cover 58 bales of wool noils, 3 bales of camelhair noils and 2 bales of alpaca noils. Camelhair noils No. 1 single combing are quoted $1.40 with recombed $1.50. Alpaca noils range from 50c to $1.

Current Quotations

Tops		
Fine	(64–66)	$1.65–$1.66
Half-blood	(60–62s)	1.50– 1.52
High ⅝ blood	(58s)	1.35– 1.40
Aver. ⅝ blood	(56s)	1.27– 1.30
Low ⅝ blood	(52–56s)	1.20– 1.22
High ¾ blood	(50s)	1.12– 1.15
46s		1.00– 1.02
44s		.95– .96
40s		.90– .92
36s		.90– .92
Noils		
Fine		$.95–$1.00
Half-blood		.90– .95
High ⅝ blood		.85– .88
Aver. ⅝ blood		.75– .80
Low ⅝ blood		.65– .70
High ¾ blood		.58– .60
46s		.50– .55
44s		.48– .50
40s		.45– .50

UXBRIDGE, MASS. The Uxbridge Worsted Co., Inc., has purchased a tract of land and vacant buildings on South Main St. near its plant and will use the former as the site for a private railroad side track to the mills. Work will start shortly.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. Stephen Sanford & Sons, are running on full time weekly schedules with a normal working force.

Men's Wear Market

(*Continued from page 121*)

in a wool growing territory in this country, all bids were rejected. Sellers urge conservatism and point to the fact that a rise from the raw material end is the most unsound basis for a higher fabric market. The real basis for the latter is, of course, stronger demand from consumers, and this is not yet clearly evident.

Men's Wear Notes

It is understood that an influential group of clothiers have expressed their purpose not to open supplementary lines in the middle of a season. The matter is brought up at present because of the improved business taken for spring, 1926, and the apparent lack of any pressing need to go to any lengths in stimulating retail trade to support that season.

* * *

Stock lots of seasonable clothing in men's garment houses are now being offered for disposal at concessions. It is said that in a number of cases there is evidence of a fair quantity of garments, particularly overcoats, involved in this movement. Retailers will use these goods to sweeten up their stocks for January sales.

* * *

Samuel H. Crawford & Co., Inc., have been appointed sole selling agents for the South Bend (Ind.) Woolen Mills. They are opening a line of topcoatings at $2, and a line of overcoatings at $2.25.

* * *

Lawrence & Co., selling agents for the Southern Worsted Co., Greenville, S. C., advanced prices on all spring weight worsteds 10c a yard last week.

* * *

Instruction has been given workmen engaged in preparing the office quarters for the American Woolen Co. in the First National Bank Building, Boston, Mass., to have their work completed before Jan. 1. Officials in charge of the leasing of the quarters to the American Woolen Co. say that the company plans to occupy them Jan. 1. One entire floor and a large part of another floor have been leased by the American Woolen Co. for its executive offices, which are to be removed from the Administration Building in Shawsheen, Andover, Mass., to Boston, in keeping with the policy announced by the company.

Wool Growers Exhibit in Toronto

TORONTO, ONT.—One of the outstanding exhibits at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, was that of the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers, Ltd. It was largely a replica of the display made at the Canadian National Exhibition and featured solid pillars of wool from each of the provinces from coast to coast.

Pocasset Worsted Company, Inc.

Worsted Yarns

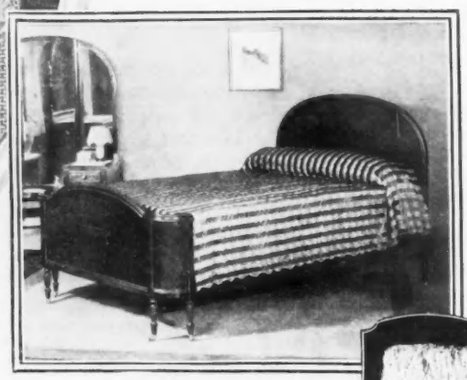
Office and Mills *Thornton, R. I.*

WORSTED YARNS
GRAY AND FANCY SHADES
BRADFORD STEEL SYSTEM
TWISTS AND MIXTURES
WEAVING-KNITTING

WARNER J. STEEL
Successor to EDWARD T. STEEL & CO.
Mills and Office **BRISTOL, PA.**

WORSTED AND MERINO
JWD FRENCH SPUN YARNS
FOR KNITTING AND WEAVING
Manufactured by
JULES DESURMONT WORSTED CO.
WOONSOCKET, R.I.
PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE BOSTON
THOMAS H. BALL
SELLING AGENT
NEW YORK MILWAUKEE CLEVELAND

OSCAR HEINEMAN CORPORATION
RAW & THROWN SILK
ARMITAGE, FAIRFIELD AND WASHTENAW AVENUES
CHICAGO



The Dolly-Madison Bedspread illustrated here shows an unusually attractive combination of cotton and Du Pont Rayon.

Du Pont RAYON, *with textile virtues all its own, bows to no other material. For in* RAYON, *a new composite is expressed—lustre and softness combined with strength and filling qualities. Thus in* RAYON *is found the economy that conservation demands.*

Decorative Fabrics, Priced Moderately Are of Cotton and Du Pont Rayon

THE call of the retailer is for decorative fabrics with real merit, that can be sold at a moderate price. Du Pont Rayon, combined with cotton, is the answer.

Cotton, refined and exploited to the limit of its own inherent qualities, welcomes the new life, beauty and value given to it by combination with Rayon. Du Pont Rayon, backed by years of chemical manufacturing experience, is naturally the yarn that is preferred.

DU PONT RAYON CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Branch Sales Offices:
132 Madison Avenue, New York City
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Old Hickory, Davidson County, Tenn.
569 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
408 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Canadian Agents:
WM. B. STEWART & SONS
64 Wellington Street, W., Toronto

DU PONT RAYON

RAYON AND SILK YARNS

Market for Spot Rayon Is Now Quiet

Contracting for First Quarter Proceeds at High Rate—No Interest in "C" Grade

There has been no change of important character in the rayon market, and the same tendencies that have been noted for the last month are present. The larger producers report that buyers are contracting liberally for first quarter of 1926 deliveries. Buying for the first quarter is considerably brisker than for spot, although some improvement has been noted in the spot market in the last week. Quantities in second hands are fairly large at the present time and many dealers and jobbers have taken advantage of the lull to stock up in anticipation of an active demand that is expected to start up after the first of the year.

Demand for nearby deliveries concerns itself mainly with the 150 denier yarns in the "A" quality. The increase in operating schedules in the southern cotton mills and some New England mills has resulted in a better call for the 150s. Lower grade yarns than "B" quality find practically no interest and not much "B" is wanted according to several sellers. Users are insisting upon the highest grades and as a result of this importers are instructing their foreign connections not to ship anything other than "A" quality.

One or two dealers reported an increase in buying in 300 denier yarns, while others stated they found the finer deniers in demand evidencing a more comprehensive market than the insistence on the 150s lately would seem to indicate. Most of the resales made last week were at the list prices but in the opinion of several dealers premiums will again be in force before 1926 is well under way.

Late information from the Continent states that the European makers of rayon are curtailing production, principally the German and Swiss concerns. No curtailment on the part of Italian producers has been heard of as yet. The reason is a slackened demand from England caused by the present British tariff, which, incidentally, is the cause for the present boom in British production.

Prices for the first quarter of 1926, as based on the product of the Viscose Co., Tubize Artificial Silk Co. of America, du Pont Rayon Co. and Industrial Fibre Corp. of America, are as follows:

Denier	"A"	"B"	"C"
50	$3 50	....	....
60	3 40	$3 15	$2 50
70	3 25	3 05	2 50
75	3 10	2 90	2 70
80	3 10	2 90	2 40
90	3 00	2 80	2 40
100	2 90	2 70	2 50
120	2 45	2 30	2 10
130	2 25	2 10	1 90
140	2 15	2 00	1 85
150	2 00	1 90	1 86
160	2 00	1 90	....
170	1 90	1 80	....
180	1 90	1 80	....
200	1 90	1 80	1 70
300	1 75	1 65	1 55
450	1 75	1 60	1 45

Prices on Celanese, made by the American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co. are as follows:

45	$5 00
75	3 75
100	3 65
*120	3 50
150	2 90
*170	2 85
200	2 75
*250	2 70
300	2 70

* Imported.

Combination yarn prices are as follows:

80 Denier Cellulose

3 ends 13/15 double extra A raw silk	$4 85
4 ends 13/15 double extra A raw silk	5 05
5 ends 13/15 double extra A raw silk	5 20

150 Denier Cellulose

1 end 13/15 double extra A raw silk	3 10
2 ends 13/15 double extra A raw silk	3 45
3 ends 13/15 double extra A raw silk	3 65

Rayon Notes

Making Plans for Napon Rayon Corp.

Plans are being perfected by the officers and directors of the recently organized Napon Rayon Corp., which as announced in these columns last week was formed by the Atlas Powder Co. to take over the plant of Cupra, Inc., at Clifton, N. J. Location of the New York office has not been definitely determined upon, but it is understood that this will be in charge of George W. Middleton, secretary-treasurer of the Napon Rayon Corp. The president of the new company is W. J. Webster, who is president of the Atlas Powder Co.

* * *

Amoskeag's Rayon Unit to Be Ready Before End of Year

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Amoskeag Mfg. Co. has started a night force to take care of the demand for Amoskeag's new rayon line. The company is buying its rayon requirements at present but expects to have its own rayon unit ready by the middle of December. Definite announcement of this fact confirms reports which have been current for some time in the trade.

* * *

Aberfoyle Features Rayon in Consumer Advertising

"Something About Rayon" is the subject of a half page announcement appearing in the daily press of New York this week under the name of Galey & Lord, Inc., selling agents for the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. This publicity tells the consumer something about the growth of the rayon industry, its application in textiles and the care needed in handling the material

RAYON

FAST DYED SIZED

Fast and Direct Color Work in Single and Ply Silk for the following trades:

WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS
COTTON GOODS
ELECTRIC WIRE
KNIT GOODS

Special colors dyed to order for prompt delivery. Color card on application.

ROBISON RAYON CO.
20 West 22nd St. New York

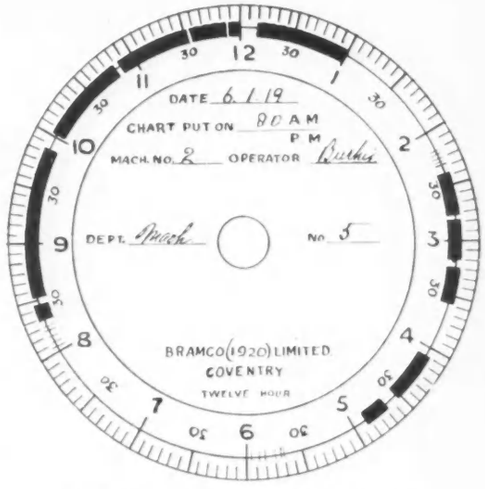
Sales Representatives

James P. Elder
308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Heineman & Seidman, Inc.
New Bedford—Providence

It Measures Wasted Time!

—not of operatives only, but of textile machinery



This chart came from a mill in England. Heavy marks show when machinery was producing; blank spaces show idle machinery.

Think of being able to merely "clamp on" a SERVIS RECORDER to a loom, tenter frame, drawing frame (knitting slubber machine), etc., and get a complete report of just when that expensive machinery was busy, and when it was idle!

You don't have to hold a stop-watch to find out.

Here's a "stop-watch" that you can bolt or clamp right on to any machine in your plant and leave it. Then the next day, merely take out the chart.

No mistakes here. Your own machinery has written its own report.

Thousands in use. Send for complete description.

The SERVICE RECORDER CO., Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

SNIA-VISCOSA

CHEMICAL TEXTILES

RAYON

IT is to your interest to know that some of the Snia-Viscosa factories were among the pioneers in the production of Rayon, and gradually developed to be the largest producers in Europe.

In addition to the excellent *qualities* of the Snia-Viscosa Rayon in the raw, known the world over, we are able, through our large plants in this country, to offer the trade an up-to-date *service* in converted yarns of every description, both dyed and in the natural color.

Extensive experience and knowledge are undoubtedly of great advantage to consumers who secure their requirements through this old established and reliable firm.

NOTE:

In addition to Viscose Rayon, we are now prepared to submit samples and quote on 60 to 100 denier sizes of Nitro-Cellulose Rayon (made according to the most generally accepted alcohol process) the excellence of which, for special requirements, is well known to American manufacturers.

COMMERCIAL FIBRE CO. *of America, Inc.*

General Offices: 15 East 26th St., New York City *Converting Mills:* Passaic, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Wm. G. Burke, Reading, Pa. Walter Schmaedig, Philadelphia, Pa. Geo. J. Loerzel, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. Wulfers, Providence, R. I. H. T. Cosby, Charlotte, N. C. and Chattanooga, Tenn.
Commercial Trading Corporation Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Rayon and Silk Yarns—Continued

in textile mills. Incidentally it states that of the many hundred customers using Aberfoyle rayon fabrics last season five of the largest received a total of 1,915,850 yds. and returned for imperfections only 19 pieces, totaling 662 yds.—"a smaller proportion of imperfections than is usually found in ordinary cotton goods."

* * *

Public Credit for "Rayon" Term

Public credit has at last been given to the originator of the term "rayon" as a substitute for artificial silk. Kenneth Lord, of Galey & Lord, Inc., selling agents for the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., has been identified as the man who proposed this term. As is now well known, the word was adopted by the committee in charge of this matter, headed by S. A. Salvage, president of The Viscose Co., and has gradually acquired widespread endorsement in the trade

International Rayon Corp. Plan

(*Continued from page* 68)

dye industry which is of such importance in the proper utilization of rayon. Incidentally it is understood that the new corporation is planning for an arrangement with a chemical firm for the development of research and service work in connection with the dye problems of rayon use.

Julian Viret, treasurer of the International Rayon Corp., has been American representative for Julien Giguet, of Lyon, France, net manufacturers. He comes from a family of silk throwers and weavers in that country and was associated with prominent silk manufacturers in France.

The directorate of the company has not been completed but one of its members thus far named is Harry J. O'Toole, who was vice-president of C. & E. Chapal Freres, merchants and financial factors, of Lyon, France.

Financial Structure

The corporation has a capitalization of $2,500,000 preferred stock and 250,000 shares of common stock, no par value. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Sufficient capital has been paid in to carry the plans of the company for the present and it is understood that no general offering of stock will be made at least before commercial production is reached.

Construction on the Elmira plant will start very shortly and it is hoped to get into operation in the spring, which would mean that the plant should reach its capacity about the end of 1926.

The construction is under the supervision of Andrew J. Sauer & Co., architects and engineers, of Philadelphia. No general contract will be let but individual contracts are being arranged by the company in cooperation with their architects and engineers.

Spun Silk Steady

Some Buying of Single Yarns Going on at Unchanged Prices

The spun silk market was enlivened last week to a certain extent by some buying of single yarns, but ply yarns continue very quiet. Mills have fair sized contracts for nearby deliveries and are holding off to determine the response to offerings of finished silks which can be determined when the season starts early in January. Some of the interest shown last week was for December delivery, however, indicating that some manufacturers have allowed their stocks of raw materials to run rather low. Prices follow:

60—2	$6.60	30—2	$5.65
50—2	6.30	20—2	5.30
40—2	6.00	60—1	5.15

Thrown Silk Unchanged

Demand for Crepe Yarns Falls Off—Interest in Organzine

Slackening in demand for crepe yarns was noted in the thrown silk market last week. This falling off was particularly apparent in the three-thread georgette which has been scarce and high in price for some months. Demand for other crepes was also lighter as mills are well covered for December and are not yet willing to consider buying for January as yet. Prices for the regular crepe constructions were unchanged, but two and three-thread were somewhat lower due to the desire of sellers to book business.

Contrasted with the easier tone in crepes was a revival of buying in organzine. There has been a better demand for taffetas which has been reflected in the throwp market.

Prices are as follows:

(60 days basis)

Japan Organzine 2 thd Crack XX in skeins	$8.10
Japan Tram 3 & 4 thd in skeins	7.40
Japan Tram 5 thd on cones	7.30
Japan Crepe 3 thd on bobbins 65 turns	8.10
Japan Crepe 2 thd XXA on bobbins 70 turns	9.25
Canton Crepe 14/16 3 thd on bobbins	6.90
Tussah Tram 2 end on cops	3.60

Waste Markets Firm

Business Quiet But Offerings Light —Rayon Waste Scarce

Though conditions were rather quiet in the waste markets last week, prices were slightly stronger. Buying has not been heavy lately but offerings have been light, particularly in rayon wastes. In silk wastes spinners state they have been approached by dealers recently indicating that sellers are seeking business but concessions amount to little as yet. Rayon waste was firm due to the fact that there is little domestic waste available. One of the largest makers of rayon stated recently that they would have none to offer during the coming year. No concessions are available at all on foreign waste. Prices are as follows:

Winders waste (silk)	$1.45
Spinners waste (silk)	1.40
Open blea hed rayon	52½c. @57½c.
Thread waste white rayon	35c. @40c.
Bleached tops rayon	80c. @85c.
Unbleached tops rayon	65c. @70c.

Manufacturers of
HOSIERY TRAM

Artificial Silk on Cones

Artificial Silk twisted with Raw Silk

Artificial Silk twisted with Worsted

Artificial Silk twisted with Cotton

Mercerized Cotton twisted with Raw Silk

VAN STRAATEN AND HAVEY, Inc.

Sample Cones sent on Request

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New York Office: 389 Fifth Ave.
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French Campbell, Jr., 316 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Pennsylvania Representative:
H. L. Nattress, 550 McKnight St., Reading, Pa.
Western Representative:
Campbell & Van O'Linda, Utica, N. Y.

NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSTRUCTION
Formerly N. SCHLUMBERGER & Cie
GUEBWILLER, FRANCE
Established in 1808

Specialists in the manufacture of

COMBING, DRAWING & SPINNING MACHINES

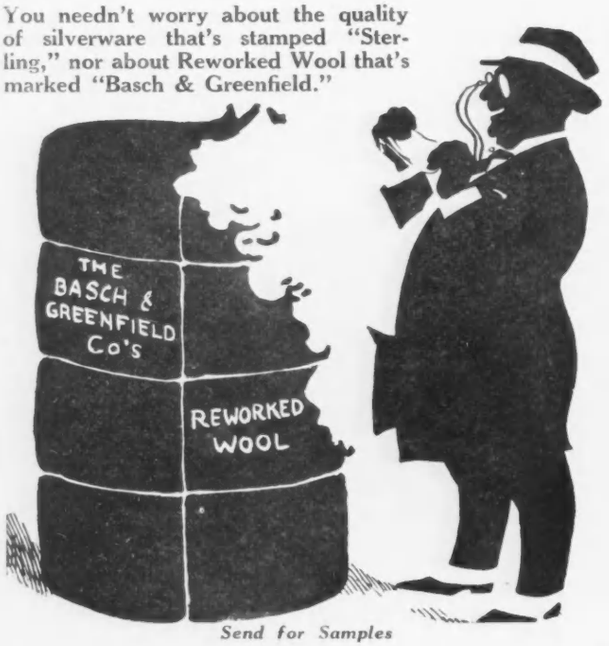
for Cotton, Worsted and Silk Waste

FRENCH SYSTEM

JULES SCHWEIGHOFER
356 Winter St., Woonsocket, R. I.
GENERAL AGENT FOR U. S. A. AND CANADA

Mr. I. Kno-Wool says:

You needn't worry about the quality of silverware that's stamped "Sterling," nor about Reworked Wool that's marked "Basch & Greenfield."



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Philadelphia Wool Scouring and Carbonizing Co.
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Scoured and Carbonized
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Somerset and Trenton Ave., Phila., Pa.

EAVENON & LEVERING CO.
Scouring AND Carbonizing of WOOL AND NOILS
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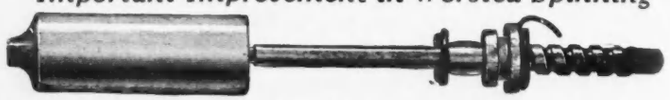
Storage and Forwarding both in and out of bond
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Sidings

Important Improvement in Worsted Spinning



Dustproof and Self-Lubricating Spinning Tube
saves oil, prevents clogging with dust and lint, thereby insuring longer life to the tubes, saves labor, maintains uniform speed, *and most important of all,* makes PERFECT YARN.
JAMES H. SMITH CO. - - *Providence, R.I.*
Successors to BAMFORD & SMITH CO.
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Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co.
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Mills at Lowell, Mass.

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AT LAST, A REAL MOTH DESTROYER AND PREVENTATIVE
EDGAR A. MURRAY'S MOTH DOOM sprayed directly on Wool, Yarns, Finished Cloth, Rugs, etc., not only destroys all worms and larvae, but leaves a preventative against future attack.
Will not stain the finest fabric.
Guaranteed ABSOLUTELY.
NO RIDDANCE — NO PAY
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FOR KNITTING AND WEAVING YARNS
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ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES
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Reworked Wool, Wool Waste
Custom Carbonizing by Dry Process

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42-48 Commercial St., Rochester, N. Y.
OUR SPECIALTY: We grade new woolen clippings ready for the picker. Write for samples and prices. Correspondence solicited.

J. J. REUTLINGER
160 FIFTH AVE. MOHAWK BUILDING NEW YORK
Wire Heddles Mill Supplies
FALSE REED WIRES
Hard Paper Spools and Quills

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REWORKED WOOL
Custom Carbonizing and Picking
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For binding Cotton and Woolen Bed Blankets.
Bindings and Ribbon
Go-Cart Covers, Kimonas, Bath Robes, etc.
Special Colors or Shades made to order.

WOOL MARKETS

Quiet and Somewhat Hesitant Market

Moderate Wool Buying—Little Contracting—Foreign Values Barely Steady

BOSTON.—Wool buying is quiet on Summer Street at unchanged prices. There is nowhere evident the excitement and snap that prevailed a year ago at this time. A very moderate recovery has been made from the low prices of September and there seems nothing in the situation either at home or abroad to suggest any uprush in values. Wool manufacturing is expanding in the worsted branch while woolens are practically stationery. The trade is encouraged by the recent wool consumption report which showed a gain of 6.3% for October and a gain of 10.2% in worsted spindle activity. Consumption of wool as well as activity in worsted spindles has been on the up grade from the beginning of the second half of this year.

The wool trade on Summer Street, in common with wool buyers for sale everywhere, was so severely hit by the unexpected slump in wool prices that it will take sober second thoughts before doing any immediate contracting in the west for the 1926 clip. A large quantity of the 1925 clip had been contracted for a year ago at this time. Nothing has yet been done with the possible exception of a small Idaho clip. With domestic wool stocks at a low ebb, ¼ bloods almost a negligible quantity with 56c being paid for Michigan ¼ blood it might have been expected that negotiations would be well under way in territory states. The "nothing doing" sign is an indication as well as a demonstration of the attitude of responsible wool houses on Summer Street who know that the net result of all the tumult and shouting of the last two months has had little other effect than to lift prices 12-15% above the year's low level, leaving the market at this time at least 20% lower than January wool level.

If spot wools in London cannot show more consistant strength than has yet been seen at sales now in process the outlook for any sustained advance in primary markets is dubious. This may not be considered very comforting to wool growers but would certainly please international manufacturing interests who the world over are firmly opposed to higher values on their raw materials confronted as they are by a steady and altogether obstinate resistance on the part of the public to higher prices for clothing.

The prediction is made that prices will bend and then break when the second half of the Australian clip comes on the market. This may or may not occur. No one knows and the only certainty in the situation is that French buying was in large part responsible for the steady to strong marketing of Australian wools and that other nations, including the United States, are in no wise overstocked with wool and may furnish sufficient general support to prices, the second half of the season even if France takes a back place as buyer.

Shipments of wool out of Buenos Aires for October and November totalled 38,650 bales as compared with 24,200 bales similar period 1924 and 24,790 bales similar period 1923. The larger shipments for this season are in large part due to French buyers who have taken approximately 8,000 bales more than they did last year. Purchases by United States are smaller amounting to 1,700 bales as compared with 2,850 bales in October and November, 1924.

Imports into the United States of mohair and alpaca show a tremendous decline for the ten months ending Oct. 31, the amount being 1,939,000 lbs. as compared with 4,373,000 lbs. for similar period in 1924. There was no import of these hairs during the month of October.

BRITISH WOOL CABLE

Bradford, Eng., Dec. 2 (Special Cable to TEXTILE WORLD).—Generally speaking wool in London sales is selling par to 5% above last sales for merinos and fine crossbreds and 5 to 7½% for medium and coarse crossbreds. Good clearances and last week's rates maintained except for inferior and faulty merinos and medium greasy crossbreds, which are irregular.

Wool Receipts

Receipts of domestic and foreign wools at Boston, also imports at Philadelphia and New York for the week ended Nov. 28 with totals for year to date as compared with those of a similar period in 1924, based upon data compiled by the Market News Service of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, are as follows, in lbs.:

RECEIPTS AT BOSTON SINCE JAN. 1

	Week Ended Nov. 28	1925	1924
Domestic	1,044,000	126,837,000	175,000,000
Foreign	3,049,000	156,318,000	101,734,000
Total	4,093,000	283,155,000	276,734,000

IMPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS

Boston	3,049,000	156,318,000	101,734,000
Philadelphia	577,000	82,307,000	87,281,000
New York	1,200,000	62,667,000	62,245,000
Total	4,826,000	302,292,000	231,460,000

Quotations

(Corrected at close of business on Wednesday)

Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia

Fine delaine	55—56
Fine clothing	46—47
½ blood	54—56
⅜ blood	54—56
¼ blood	54—56

Michigan and New York

Fine delaine	—54
Fine clothing	44—46
½ blood	—54
⅜ blood	—54
¼ blood	—54

California
(Scoured Basis.)

Northern, 12 mo.	1.30—1.33
Sp'g middle counties	1.10—1.12
Southern, 12 mo.	1.02—1.05
Fall free	1.05—1.07
Fall defects	90— 95
Carbonized	1.05—1.10

Texas
(Scoured Basis.)

Fine 12 mo.	1.30—1.35
Fine 8 mo.	—1.15

Pulled—Eastern
(Scoured Basis.)

A.A.	1.28—1.32
A-fine	1.22—1.25
A-Super	1.12—1.18
B-Super	.95—1.00
C-Super	.75— .80
C'bgs fine	1.10—1.15
Medium B	.90— .95
Medium C	.70— .80

Montana, Idaho and Wyoming
(Scoured Basis.)

Staple fine	1.32—1.35
Do. ¾ bld.	1.20—1.25
Fine & fine medium clothing	1.20—1.25
¾ blood	1.05—1.10
¼ blood	1.00—1.05

Utah

Fine	1.30—1.35
Fine medium	1.23—1.25

Colorado, and New Mexico

Fine	1.25—1.30
½ blood	1.13—1.15
⅜ blood	—1.00

Mohair
Domestic

Best combing	73—79
Best carding	63—70

Foreign (In Bond)

Turkey Fair av.	52—53
Cape Firsts	42—43

Foreign Clothing and Combing
(In Bond.)

Scoured Basis—Cape (nominal):

Super 12 months	1.10—1.12
Super 10-12 months	1.05—1.07

Australian:

70s	1.20—1.23
64s	1.07—1.12
58—60s	.88— .90

Grease Basis:
Montevideo:

58—60s	48—49
56s	45—46
50s	43—44

Buenos Aires

44s	33—34
40s	30—33

Foreign—Carpet
(Grease Basis in bond)

Aleppo: Washed	41—42
Angora:	23—24
Awassi: Washed	38—39
Karadi: Washed	40—41
China: Combing	32—34
No. 1 W'ld ball	44—45
W'ld filling	31—32
Szechuen ass't	31—32
Cordova	26—27
Khorassan: White, 1st clip	34—35
2nd clip	30—32
Mongolian: Urga	39—40
Manchurian	33—35
Black Face	30—31
Servian skin wool	31—33
East India: Kandahar	41—42
Vickan'r	43—48
Joria	46—50

Trading More Cautious

Weakness Abroad and Seasonal Decline are Factors

PHILADELPHIA.—Weakness in foreign markets and normal seasonal decline in sales to manufacturers are factors which have tended to bring quietness in the local market. A feeling on the part of buyers that certain grades have advanced too quickly is also given as an explanation of the present lack of interest. There have been no important sales reported and dealers state if they had forced sales this week larger concessions would have been necessary, the market being more in the buyer's favor this week. Choice lots of quarter blood remain the strongest feature of the entire list and while sales are less numerous, no reductions of account have been made in this grade.

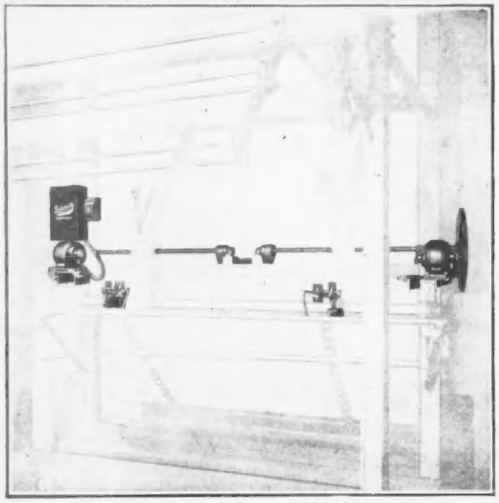
In medium wools prices as high as have been reached were paid this week, 54c being obtained for 50,000 lbs. quarter blood Missouri, 56c being paid for quarter blood Ohio and Pennsylvania; while a fair sized lot of Michigan was sold at 54c. A mixed lot containing Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio sold for 53c and a 35,000 lbs. lot of half blood New York brought 54c. Quarter blood Ohio and Pennsylvania has sold at 56c this week, according to dealers. These prices indicate values in medium grades have been well held.

Pulled and scoured grades have been in spotty demand, dealers being unwilling to make concessions although they admit it is impossible to sell mills at present prices. Dealers state they are unable to reduce prices in view of the strength with which pullers are quoting November and December pullings and a majority are content to hold their present stocks, not forcing sales which are only possible when reductions are made. Quotations are nominally unchanged but less steady than a week ago. A majority are holding B supers at 90c to 95c depending on the wool, dealers stating it is impossible to sell the best at $1.00. Pullers will name new prices within the next week for December pullings.

Phila. Wool Trade Notes

The Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, will hold its annual meeting and election of officers on Dec. 10, at the new club rooms, 125 Walnut St. In addition to routine matters entertainment features will be given and officials of the organization expect a large attendance to vote for officers for the coming year.

Follett & Co., 238 Summer St., Boston, announce the reopening of a Philadelphia branch office to be located at 141 S. Front St. Stephen W. McBrien will be in charge.



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Eliminate uneven widths!

More even stretch, increased production and less labor expense follow the use of the Schwartz Automatic Electric Guider for cotton tenters and wool dryers. This guider handles cloth of any kind, weight or width. Extremely simple, it requires practically no attention.

The cloth runs as freely as in the case of hand feeding. It is the only guider known for velvets, plushes and other delicate-faced fabrics.

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The illustration shows a special two-can dryer, with uprights arranged for five cans. Ball bearings make it unnecessary to provide any mechanical drive.

Large or small sets, vertical or horizontal.

Old dryers completely rebuilt equal to new.

FINISHING MACHINES, INC.

Builders of Textile Finishing Machinery

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COMPLETE SETS WOOLEN CARDS

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Increases Production, Improves Quality
Applied to All Makes of Woolen Cards

Details Supplied Upon Request

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RAGS, SUBSTITUTES AND WASTE

Fibres and Rags Slow But Steady

Better Outlook for Dark Colors—Rag Imports Continuous—Fine Wastes Firm

Recovered materials show no material change. The near future however is not without larger promise of business. Overcoatings are doing better and it is reported that many of the high-grade materials will be made in darker colors which will allow manufacturers on the one hand to meet the price situation as developing in the public attitude and on the other hand provide a better market for all kinds of colored wastes which, owing to the predominance of light shades in overcoatings during the last two seasons, have been relatively neglected.

Manufacturers however have not gained sufficient confidence to lead them to any speculative purchasing of rags but on the other hand the rag market itself is more hopeful and prices for mixed softs and rough cloth in New York are higher with the probability that the Boston market will follow the advance. The small amounts of grade material available tend to keep prices for those rags in demand quite firm and as compared with a week ago it might be said that materials like fine light merino, light hoods and several of the knit stocks are a half-cent a lb. higher than at that time.

Imports of high-grade rags continue to hold up very well. There has been a continuous flow of good rags, white and colored, into the United States for every month of the year and while the mill waste and noil markets of Great Britain and the Continent are too high for our importers this is not the case in woolen rags and clips. In the Dewsbury English rag market most woolen rags are very steady. Woolen manufacturers are taking a more optimistic view of the situation and are buying more readily. The fine rags sell with ease while worsteds, free from serges, are in much better demand. The rag list as a whole is very steady the only changes occurring recently being a decline of five shillings per cwt. to 165 shillings in drab berlins and an advance of 5 shillings to 135 shillings in tan berlins. White berlins are strong at 200 shillings

The wool waste market is awaiting with quiet confidence the appearance of a genuine mill demand for the many descriptions carried by waste houses. There is no particular waste in the limelight. Fine materials hold up their price and so long as the market for fine wools is as strong as it is both in this country, Australia and London, just so long will the wastes and by-products of fine wool maintain themselves stiffly. Accumulations of lap waste are very small. White drawing lap is sold as quickly as it appears but colored drawing laps are very slow of movement.

Quotations

(Corrected at Close of Business Wednesday)

Men's Wear Clips

Worsted—	
Dark	22—23
Light	**30—31**
Brown	23—24
Blue	34—35
Black	33—34

Women's Wear Clips

Serges—	
White	60—61
Blue	32—33
Black	28—29
Brown	36—38
Green	35—36
Light	**31—32**
Tan	44—45

Old Woolen Rags

Merinos—	
Coarse light	11 —11½
Fine light	26½—27½
Fine dark	7½— 8
Serges—	
Light	13 —14
Brown	16 —17
Blue	14½—15
Black	9 — 9½
Red	20 —20½
Green	15 —16
Knit—	
White	45 —46
Black	19 —20
Red	25 —26
Brown	18½—19
Light Hoods	27½—28

Skirted Worsted

Light	10 —10½
Black	9½—10
Blue	9 — 9½
Dark	5½— 6

Wool Waste

Lap—	
Fine white	$1.30—$1.35
Fine Colored	1.05— 1.07
Medium Colored	.53— .55
Ring—	
Fine Australian	1.27— 1.30
Fine Domestic	1.25— 1.27
Thread White Worsted—	
Fine	1.03— 1.08
½ Blood	.90— .92
⅜ Blood	.70— .73
¼ Blood	.50— .53
Low	.45— .43
Thread Colored Worsted—	
Fine	.45— .47
½ Blood	.38— .40
⅜ Blood	.30— .33
¼ Blood	.28— .30
Low	.23— .25
Carpet	.18— .20
Card—	
Fine White	.63— .65
Medium White	.40— .45
Fine Colored	.20— .22
Medium Colored	.10— .12

Reworked Wool

	Cents per lb.
Serges—	
Blue	29—30
Brown	28—30
Green	29—31
Red	32—33
Black	24—25
Knits—	
White	70—75
Red	43—44
Brown	36—38
Merinos—	
Fine light	37—39
Fine dark	18—20
Coarse light	24—25
Worsted Skirted—	
Light	23—24
Blue	21—22
Dark	17—18
Brown	20—21

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HYDRO EXTRACTOR

FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

These machines are unquestionably the most solid and substantially constructed extractors on the market

Electrically driven type No. 4

The machine illustrated is made in the following sizes, 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 72" and 84". Suitable for direct or alternating current 1, 2 or 3 phase.

No Complicated Mechanism—Great Durability—Motor Protected Against Damp and Oil—Simple and Foolproof—Small Floor Space—Fitted with Automatic Centrifugal Clutch—Smooth and Silent Running—Self-Aligning Ball Bearings—Automatic and Continuous Lubrication.

Write for Catalogue

Sole Agents in U. S. A.

T. V. COTTER & SONS

179 Lincoln St. Boston, Mass.

Southern Representative: John Hill, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Mill Profits Should be larger, Says Merchant

Only 3½% for Cotton Textiles*

"Savings which can be effected through further refinements in machinery," says Louis Bader in TEXTILE WORLD,† "And . . . the better utilization of both machinery and labor *should largely return to the mill as profit.*"

The Power Piano Machine gives you that "better utilization of both machinery and labor."

It relieves the operator of fatiguing pedal work.

It puts the cost of physical effort on motive power, where it belongs.

It gives the operator a better chance at the expert work you are paying him to do.

* Standard Daily Textile Service, 1921-23 weighted average.
† pp. 73-74, Sept. 5, 1925 issue.

This Royle Power Piano is powered with a variable speed motor. The pedals control starting and stopping. The reading-board is adjustable to the operator's requirements.

Write us for Folder 187-A.

NOT HOW MANY BUT HOW WELL

JOHN ROYLE & SONS

PATERSON, N. J.

NATIONAL FAST LIGHT BLUE BL

AN ECONOMICAL AND FAST-TO-LIGHT LEVEL DYEING ACID BLUE

WHEREVER economy and extreme fastness-to-light are essential on woolen fabrics, this new product is recommended. Combining readily with all fast-to-light acid dyes, it will be found useful for the production of all heavy mode shades where blue is the shading or base color. It will be found particularly useful for women's wear fabrics.

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40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

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PROVIDENCE CHICAGO MONTREAL
HARTFORD CHARLOTTE TORONTO

NATIONAL DYES

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"ATLASOL"

"ATLASOL" is superior as a conditioner and lubricator for silk and Rayon. A stainless and odorless penetrator, containing no mineral oil, imparting lustre to the woven fabric, whether silk piece goods or cotton and Rayon.

"ATLASOL" being 100% soluble makes a perfect emulsion in hard or soft water without the aid of soaps or alkalies.

Test it in your own mill. Write for sample.

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Textile Oil Specialists since 1887

EVEN DYEING ASSURED BY DIASTAFOR

— Standardized and reliable, Diastafor is a perfect de-sizing agent for the textiler.

— Easy to use, it improves the quality of your fabrics and assures absolutely uniform dyeing.

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DIASTAFOR WAREHOUSES:—
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252 Congress Street Boston, Mass.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

We cater to the wants of the Bleacher—Dyer—Throwster—Printer and Finisher

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Laundry Merger Indicated by Announcement

The possibility of a merger in the laundry industry is indicated in a pamphlet distributed by Bonner, Brooks & Co., of New York. This pamphlet reviews the growth of the industry and indicates that, should it maintain the rate of expansion it has enjoyed in the last five years, it should reach a total annual business of one billion dollars by 1930. It states that it is inevitable that in the very near future there will be a number of consolidations and mergers of individual interests, throughout the country, that will operate to the mutual advantage of the public and the laundries involved. It points out that up to the present time securities of companies engaged in this line of industry have been closely held and unavailable to the public but that it is believed there will be some public financing by the larger corporations in the near future.

Aiding Mills to Produce Fast-Color Khaki

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bringing Government specifications for textiles in closer conformity to commercial standards, thereby effecting economy in Government purchases and permitting freer competition in the trade for Government business has been a considerable part of the work of the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, under E. T. Pickard, during the last year. To this end the Division has cooperated with the War and Navy Departments and the Veterans' Bureau. In the annual report of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce it is noted that the Bureau of Standards and the Textile Division of the Bureau are aiding converters in their attempt to produce a fast-color khaki which will conform to the military specifications of the Government so that orders can be placed with American mills rather than with foreign producers as has sometimes happened in the past.

*SALEM, ORE. Directors of the Oregon Linen Mills, to be built here, held a meeting Nov. 21, and after reports were made they telegraphed east for two flax experts who will proceed at once to Salem to supervise construction. The directors did not divulge the names of the men. A financial report of the secretary submitted at this time disclosed that more than 85% of the stock has been subscribed and that a large amount has already been paid in. The directors had planned to purchase the site for the new mill at this meeting, but upon consideration this was deferred until the arrival of the experts.

Miscellaneous Chemicals

Alumina Sulp. com.	1 40	1 45
Iron Free	2 00	2 05
Alum. Ammonia Lmp.	3½	3¾
Potash, Lump	2¾	3½
Ammoniac, Sal. white gr., dom.	5½	8
Bleach powder, per 100 lb. works, carloads	2 00	2 40
Blue Stone	4½	5
Calcium Arsenate	7	7½
Chlorine, Liq. Cylinders	5½	9
Tanks	4	4¼
Copperas, ton	12 00	18 00
Cream of Tartar	21	22¼
Epsom Salts, 100 lb.	1 30	2 00
Formaldehyde Spot	9	9¼
Glauber Salts, 100 lb.	90	1 30
Glycerine (C. P.) bbls.	20	20½
Cans	21½	22
Yellow Crude	18½	19
Hydrosulphite Conc.	24	25½
Lead—Brown acetate	13½	14
White (crystals)	14½	15
Lime, acetate, 100 lb.	3 00	...
Potassium—Bichromate	8½	8¾
Chlorate crystals	8½	9
Permangan, tech.	14½	16
Sodium acetate	5	5½
Bichromate	6½	6¾
Bisulphite, 35%	1 50	1 75
Nitrite	9	9½
Phosphate	3½	3¾
Prussiate, yellow	10½	11
Sulphide, 6½% fused	3¾	4
30% crystals	2¾	3
Tartar emetic, tech.	28	30½
Tin—Crystals	41	41½
Bichloride, 50 deg.	16¾	17
Oxide, bbls.	64	65
Zinc Dust	10	10½

Acids

Acetic, 28% per 100 lb.	3 13	3 38
Citric crystals	45½	...
Formic, 90%	10¼	11
Lactic, 22%	6	7
Muriatic, 18 deg. per 100 lb. in tank cars	80	90
Nitric, 36@42 deg. per 100 lb.	4 50	6 25
Oxalic	10¾	11½
Sulphuric, 66 deg. per ton in tank cars	14 00	15 00
Tartaric	29	...

Alkalies

Ammonia, aqua, 26 deg.	4½	5
Borax, Crys. bbls.	5	...
Potash, carbonate, 80–85%	6	6½
Caustic, 88–92%	7⅛	7⅝
Soda Ash, 58% light	1 43	2 44
Contract, 100 lb.	1 25	1 63
Bicarb, per 100 lbs.	1 90	2 25
Caustic, 76% per 100 lb.	3 20	3 90
Contract, 100 lb.	3 10	...
Sal. 100 lb.	1 10	1 25

Natural Dyes and Tannins

Fustic: Crystals	20	22
Liquid, 51 deg.	10	12
Gambier, liquid	13	13½
Hematine, crystals	12	18
Hypernic Ext.—51 deg.	14	15
Indigo—Madras	1 20	...
Logwood Extract, liq. 51 deg.	7	8
Crystals	16	18
Osage Orange, Extract, 51 deg.	7	7¼
Osage Orange Crystals	14	...
Quercitron extract, 51 deg.	6	7
Sumac, Ext. dom., ref., 51 deg.	6½	7
Extract, stainless	11	12
Tannic Acid, tech.	35	40

Dyestuffs and Intermediaries

Alpha Naphthol, ref.	95	1 00
Crude	65	70
Alpha Naphylamine	35	37
Aniline Oil	16	17½
Salt	22	24
Beta Naphthol, sublimed	55	60
Technical	22	24
Dimethylaniline	32	34
Metaphenylene Diamine	85	90
Paranitraniline	58½	62

Oils and Soaps

Castor Oil, No. 3	15½	16½
Olive Oil, denatured, gal.	1 20	1 25
Foots	9	...
Red Oil, lb.	11	12
Stearic Acid, double presses	16	16½
Turkey Red Oil, 50%.	10	12

Adhesive and Sizing Materials

Albumen, blood domestic	50	60
Egg, technical	80	...
Dextrine-Potato	7¾	8¼
Corn, bags, 100 lb.	3 87	3 92
Do. bbls, 100 lb.	4 14	4 19
Gum, British, 100 lb.	4 17	...
Do. bbls.	4 44	...
Sago flour	3½	4
Starch, corn, 100 lb.	3 12	3 22
Do. bbls.	3 39	3 49
Do. thin boiling, bags, 100 lb.	3 72	3 82
Do. bbls	3 99	4 09
Potato	6½	7¼
Rice	9½	10½
Wheat	6½	7
Tapioca flour	3½	6

Coal Tar Dyes

Direct Colors—		
Black (H-acid)	28	35
Black Columbia FF.	50	60
Blue, 2 B.	24	32
Blue, sky ordinary	60	80
Blue, 1 GL.	2 00	2 50
Blue, 4 GL.	1 25	2 00
Blue Sky, FF.	95	1 50
Blue, Fast, RL.	190	...
Blue, Solamine	2 00	...
Benzo Azurline	75	80
Brown, C	40	60
Brown, M	70	90
Brown, Congo G	85	...
Brown, Congo R	80	...
Green, B	75	90
Green, G	1 00	1 05
Orange, Congo	60	...
Orange, Fast S	1 85	...
Red Fast F	90	1 00
Red, Congo	40	50
Benzo Purpurine 4 B	40	60
Benzo Purpurine 10 B	1 25	1 50
Scarlet, 4 BA	1 50	...
Scarlet, 4 BS	2 10	...
Scarlet, 8 BS	2 15	...
Scarlet, Diamine B.	1 65	...
Violet N	1 10	1 20
Yellow, Chrysophenine	60	1 80
Yellow, Stilbene	90	95
Developing Colors—		
Black, B. H.	60	90
Black Zambesi	1 15	...
Bordeaux, Dev.	2 50	...
Orange, developed	2 50	...
Primuline	1 00	1 15
Red, Dev. 7 BL.	2 50	...
Scarlet, Dev.	2 50	...
Sulphur Colors—		
Black	18	30
Blue, cad.et	90	95
Blue, navy	50	60
Brown	20	60
Green	55	1 50
Green, olive	25	50
Yellow	45	50
Basic Colors—		
Auramine	96	1 60
Bismarck Brown	50	60
Chrysoidine	40	65
Fuschine crystals	1 50	1 75
Malachite green	1 70	...
Methylene blue	1 25	1 40
Methyl violet	80	1 15
Rhodamine B. extone	5 50	6 00
Safranine	1 45	1 60
Victoria Blue B.	3 25	4 00
Acid Colors—		
Naphthol blue blk.	40	70
Naphth lamine black 4 B	50	55
Alizarine saphirol	2 75	4 00
Alkali blue	3 25	3 50
Indigotine	75	1 30
Induline (water soluble)	75	80
Soluble Blue	3 00	3 75
Sulphoneyanine	70	95
Sulphone Blue R.	60	95
Patent Blue A.	2 85	...
Rescorcin brown	80	90
Guinea green	1 00	2 20
Wool green S.	70	1 70
Orange II.	24	30
Orange GG crys.	60	...
Acid Fuchsine	80	90
Azo eosine G.	65	82
Crocein scarlet	1 15	1 30
Fast red A.	75	80
Azo yellow	1 35	1 40
F. Light Yellow 2 G.	2 00	...
F. Light Yellow 3 G.	3 00	3 25
Naphthol, yellow	1 35	1 40
Chrome Colors—		
Aliz. Black B.	1 50	...
Diamine Black PV.	70	...
Chrome Blue Black	48	54
Chrome Brown	60	1 25
Chrome Green	75	1 50
Chrome Yellow	45	1 10
Indigo—		
Synthetic 20% paste	15	15½
Contracts	14	14½

Firmness Keynote of Chemical Trade

Fundamental Strength Continues in Evidence—Price Changes Relatively Few

The chemical market continues to evidence fundamental strength and the optimistic predictions of those who anticipated increased firmness are being justified. The market may be described as an extremely healthy one, with good volume of trading both on contract and spot but without any tendency toward inflation which might carry a danger signal for the future.

It is becoming monotonous to remark upon the sound position of the contract market on alkalies but this is one of the high lights of the situation and one which has been of major importance in the chemical field for practically two years. The maintenance of prices and the scientific adjustment of production schedules to prevent the accumulation of distress stocks have kept this branch of the industry upon a sound footing and have been as effective in stabilizing the situation among consumers as among the manufacturers. Recognition of this stability is found in the high level of contract business and contract withdrawals which has been maintained during that period.

In bleaching powder and liquid chlorine the market is also a sane one and prices are firm with contract business being placed to a satisfactory degree.

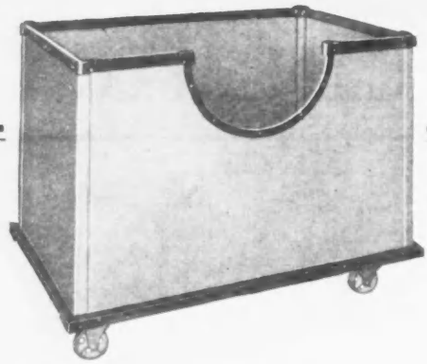
Price changes during the recent period have been relatively few and have not affected many of the materials of interest to manufacturers. A reduction in contract price on domestic sal ammoniac, white granular, has been put into effect amounting to 1c per lb., bringing the quotation to a range of 6 to 7c per lb. at the works. Other materials have been well maintained at previous levels.

The situation in coal tar products is without change, with trading continuing in a routine manner but in general on the increase. Prices are nominally stationary.

Dye & Chemical Notes

N. Y. U. Receives Chemistry Gift from Dr. Nichols

A gift which promises much for the development of the chemistry department at New York University was the donation announced this week of $600,000 from Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the board of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. and of



Years and years of service—

In every Met-L-Wood truck there is years and years of trying service. Incidentally "years and years" doesn't mean "patched-up" service—these durable trucks do not need any additional "legs."

Met-L-Wood consists of two layers of galvanized steel enclosing a centre core of wood. The whole is firmly held together by a patented process. No wonder these modern-day trucks are popular among mill men.

The model illustrated above has a cut-out feature which aids in stacking the load. There are other useful models for mill usage. Write us for further particulars.

See Page 346, Consolidated Textile Catalogs

MET-L-WOOD CORP., 2419 W. 14th St., Chicago, Ill.

Trucks that are "slam bang" proof

MET-L-WOOD "ARMORD" TRUCKS

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY

RODNEY HUNT

Soaping Attachment

(PATENTED)

Applied to the back of new or existing Fulling Mills.
Positively driven and easily controlled.
Handles heaviest soap or light oils.
Strong Construction — Inexpensive.
Insures even soaping.

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE CO.
66 Mill Street **Orange, Mass.**

DETEX "SERVICE"

Means Continuous Watchclock Protection

A watchclock is a mechanical device. Even the best requires attention sometime. When the occasion occurs that cleaning, replacement or repair is imperative you want your watchclock system restored to its protective function with the least possible delay.

DETEX SERVICE blankets the country. Wherever you are, there is a DETEX service station less than 500 miles away, competent to render complete aid. In most parts of the country there is a service station much closer.

All repair, replacement and cleaning orders are handled as emergency work to be shipped the same day, if within human power.

Consider the service you may expect. It's a factor in watchclock system satisfaction.

DETEX WATCHCLOCK CORPORATION
72 Varick Street NEW YORK — 4143 Ravenswood Ave. CHICAGO — 27 Beach Street BOSTON

One night of faithful watching may prevent months of non-production. DETEX Watchclocks insure faithful watching every night

DETEX Watchclock Systems

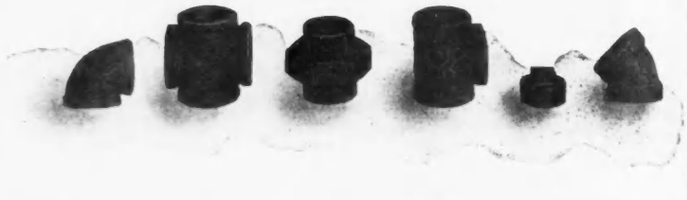
PATROL Portable—The latest and most versatile of all portable watchclock systems. Equally satisfactory for 1 or 100 stations.

NEWMAN Portable—The best known and most extensively used watchclock system in the world. 1 to 30 stations.

ALERT Portable—Ideal for plants requiring up to 30 stations. Initial cost moderate—maintenance extremely low.

ECO Portable—Most accurate watchclock; records practically to minute. Important in some cases. 1 to 20 stations.

BOSTON (Magneto Type)—For large plants desiring records of a number of watchmen on one dial. Any number can register simultaneously and each record will show separately.



Corrosive liquids

used in the textile industry are readily handled with

SCHUTTE KOERTING

EVERDUR EQUIPMENT

Send for new Bulletin 7-E describing the Valves, Fittings and Jets made of Everdur.

SCHUTTE & KOERTING CO.
1158 Thompson St. **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Dyestuffs and Chemicals—Continued

the General Chemical Co. This gift will be used to erect a new chemistry building at the University Heights branch of New York University. Work on the new building is expected to start in the spring and it should be ready for occupancy by February, 1927.

In view of the increasing recognition of chemistry as applied to the industry of the country, this gift has been hailed as a further step toward promoting this important relationship.

* * *

New Office for General Dyestuffs Corp. in Boston

BOSTON, MASS.—The General Dyestuffs Corp. has leased for a long term of years the building 155-159 High St. It is a four story brick building covering 3541 sq. ft. of ground. Extensive alterations are being made by the lessee who will then occupy.

* * *

Peerless Color Co. Issues Binder for Announcements

An attractive loose leaf leather binder has been issued to the trade by the Peerless Color Co., Plainfield, N. J. This binder contains bulletins descriptive of certain of the company's products and from time to time additional inserts will be issued describing other products. The initial sheets describe Peerless Primuline and Peerless Direct Brilliant Flavine S. Concise but complete information is given regarding method of application, fastness specifications, etc. Dyed samples are attached.

* * *

Mathieson Establishes New District Sales Office

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York, have established a new district sales office in Fairmont, W. Va., with W. C. McAdoo in charge as district sales manager. The territory to be handled by the new office includes nearly all of West Virginia, the southwestern section of Pennsylvania and a number of cities located on the Ohio side of the Ohio River. In the past this has been a part of the company's Philadelphia office territory and it is felt that the new arrangement will be a mutual advantage to the company and its customers.

Mr. McAdoo has been covering this section for the company during the last year and has gained a wide acquaintance in the trade. He will continue to carry at Fairmont complete warehouse stocks of "Eagle-Thistle" products for prompt delivery.

* * *

To Manage Boston Office

John C. Shaw, who for many years was identified with the cotton trade of New Bedford, Mass., and recently entered the employ of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., has been made resident manager of the Boston office of the company, which is the headquarters for the New England district.

Business News

Allis-Chalmers Opens Houston Office

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. is opening a branch sales office at Houston, Tex., in charge of R. I. Moore, who was previously located in their Dallas office. Temporary quarters are at 231 Rodgers Building and after the first of the year the office will be located permanently at 1108 Post Dispatch Building. With the establishment of this office, the company will be able more effectively to serve its customers in this territory.

The Houston office will be operated as a branch of the Dallas district, of which F. W. Burbank is district manager.

New Charlotte Manager for Charlotte

The Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., of Newark, N. J., has transferred J. M. Hancock, district manager in charge of its Charlotte, N. C., office, to the home office at Newark, N. J. L. E. Mulloney has been appointed district manager to succeed Mr. Hancock, and will make headquarters at the company's branch office, 1108 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Mulloney was assistant agent of a leading New England cotton mill before joining F. P. Sheldon & Son, architects and engineers, of Providence, R. I., a connection he resigned to accept position as district manager for Hyatt Roller Bearing Company.

Liddell Co. Elects Officers

Reorganization of the Liddell Co., Charlotte, N. C., manufacturers of boilers, engines and cotton gins, has been effected with the election of Brevard McDowell as president; Dr. Thomas Wright, vice president, and Thorne Beatty, secretary and general manager. The reorganization was a consequence of the recent death of J. Lenoir Chambers, who was president for a decade or more. All the present officers have long been associated with the company in one capacity or another.

New Firm of Sales Engineers

P. B. Mayo for the last six years connected with the Charlotte (N. C.) office of the Parks-Cramer Co. and during the last three years assistant sales manager, in charge of the southeastern territory, has gone into business with C. M. Setzer of Charlotte. The firm will act as sales engineers for boilers, pumps, filters, heaters, etc.

Draper Corporation to Build Employe Athletic Field

HOPEDALE, MASS. Harry A. Billings, works manager of the Draper Corporation, announces that the corporation has plans under way for the building of a 120 by 70-yard regulation soccer field for the championship team composed of employes. The field will be completed next spring.

Glascote Co. Representatives

Alan K. Gillespie formerly sales manager of the Blanke Mfg. & Supply Co. and Fred B. Morris, formerly southwestern factory representative of the Pfaudler Co., have been appointed factory representatives of the Glascote Co., with offices at 4030 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

The Users' Viewpoint

A consistent growth in our user list—from year to year—pictures in simple terms the highly satisfactory results that are being obtained from GLUANTINE and TALLOW SOLUBLE.

These two warp dressings—combining common sense softening and binding properties—were created and perfected by men who understand your problems intimately through years of research and actual mill contact.

Coupling science and practice in this way, with raw materials and chemicals, the best that money can buy, must of a surety give to the user that sense of safety in buying and faith in the maker.

The stringent control ever maintained by our textile laboratories throughout each stage of the manufacturing process, gives added assurance to the user as to uniformity and quality.

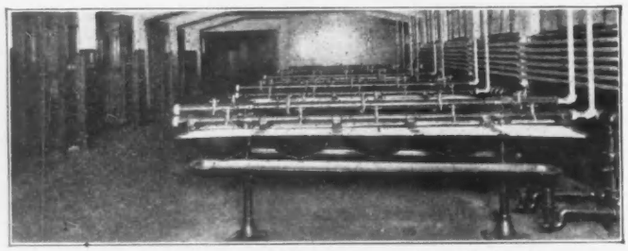
These all-important factors are greatly contributing to new standards set in weaving production; finer bleached and finished fabrics and—as a matter of course—bigger profits for the cotton mill.

Our sales offices and warehouses are located in the principal centers of the textile industry. Write to our home office of your problems. Our suggestions may prove of real benefit to you.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry
114 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Sonneborn Brothers
Southwestern Distributors Dallas, Texas

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.



Typical Installation of MEECO Economy Type Washbowls

MEECO INDIVIDUAL WASHBOWLS
IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MEECO Individual Washbowls were the result of years of study of industrial sanitary conditions. That is why you will find them in 5000 plants and why they continue to be the first choice of a large proportion of leading concerns in many varied lines of industry.

A few of the MEECO Washbowl installations for the textile industry include the following:

AM. SILK SPINNING CO.
AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.
AMOSKEAG MFG. CO.
ANCHOR WEBBING CO.
APPLETON WOOLEN MILLS
CHENEY BROTHERS
CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
DRAPER CORPORATION
ESMOND MILLS
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.
LEADER WEAVING CO.
LOWELL BLEACHERY
LUDLOW MFG. ASSOCIATES
MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
NEW BEDFORD COTTON MILLS (for Swansea, N. C.)
ROXBURY CARPET CO.
SACO-LOWELL SHOPS
SAXONY WORSTED MILLS
WM. SKINNER & SONS
S. SLATER & SONS
SUMMIT THREAD CO.
TALBOT MILLS
TEXTILE MFG. CO.
UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
VAUGHN KNITTING CO.
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, ETC.

MEECO Washbowls are adaptable to small or large space. They save more floor space than any other type of apparatus. Their construction offers greatest economy in conserving water. They are ruggedly built, simple in construction, easy to operate and trouble-proof. You can order these bowls in batteries of any number to fit your space. They are easily installed. And they are moderately priced.

It Will Pay You To Investigate. Write Today for Catalog and Prices.

Drinking Fountains
Shelving

METAL MEECO PRODUCTS

Chairs and Stools
Lockers

MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT AND ENGINEERING CO
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Decreases Production Costs

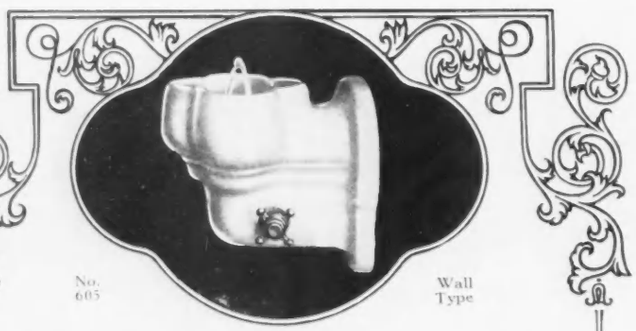
Production costs are decreased with Rundle-Spence Vertico-Slant Fountains. Your workmen take less "time out" and put more work in. Here are the reasons—

R-S Fountains are reached with fewer steps. Drinking is quicker and easier because the slight slant stream is so convenient and handy. And ***lips can't touch the R-S nozzle***—positive drinking sanitation is automatically enforced.

The R-S line includes Sanitary Drinking Fountains, Bath and Plumbing Fixtures and Supplies. Write for illustrated catalog with prices, specifications, and complete information.

RUNDLE-SPENCE MFG. CO.
67 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RUNDLE-SPENCE



No. 605 Wall Type

The Stream is Never Too High, Never Too Low!

You have observed many fountains that are utterly useless when the water pressure is low. Still others, where high pressure projects the stream into the drinker's face or over the bowl on to the floor.

In a Halsey Taylor Drinking Fountain water-pressure makes no difference. The stream is always uniform in height, never too high, never too low. WHY? Because of the patented Taylor AUTOMATIC STREAM CONTROL and the distinctive two-stream projector. Find out all about Halsey Taylor Drinking Fountains before you buy.

The Halsey W. Taylor Co.,
Warren, O.

HALSEY TAYLOR
Automatic Stream Control
DRINKING FOUNTAINS

A Bradley Equipped Lavatory

Wash at the fountain in clear running water

The Bradley Washfountain

The modern lavatory equipment for collective washing. Just as the "Bubler" Fountain has replaced the old tin drinking cup so the modern "Washfountain" is replacing the old dirty washing troughs, sinks and bowls. Employees enjoy the "wash-up" in the clear running sprays of fresh water. Saves time—saves space—saves water and lessens "upkeep" costs.

A few of the Textile plants now using Bradley Washfountains

Real Silk Hosiery Co.
No. American Lace Co.
Phoenix Hosiery Co.
Benton Hosiery Mills
National Dye Works
Milwaukee Worsted Co.
American Textile Woolen Co.
Saxony Knitting Co.
Holeproof Hosiery Co.
Daniel Boone Woolen Mills
Louisville Textile Co.
Lorraine Manfg. Co.
Wm. Brown & Co.
Appleton Woolen Mills
Dexdale Hosiery Co.
Ironall Overall Factories and others.

Two sizes, 54-inch and 32-inch diameter for ten or six people

Write for Catalog

BRADLEY WASHFOUNTAIN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Eastern Representatives
W. H. SILPATH, 2401 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
A. C. COOPER, 280 Madison Ave., New York.
ARTHUR S. HALL CO., 3 Berkmans St., Worcester Mass.

Four Cotton Reports Urged

House Bill Provides for Radical Changes in Present Reporting

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government cotton crop reporting system would be limited to four successive reports by the Crop Reporting Board of the condition of the crop on July 1, August 1, September 1 and October 1, issued on the eighth of each respective month together with the ginning reports of the Census Bureau, and followed by one estimate of production for the season to be issued on December 10, under the terms of a bill to be introduced in the House by Representative Aswell, of Louisiana. Rep. Aswell's bill also would provide for placing three experienced cotton growers on the Crop Reporting Board.

"For ten years estimates have been made by the Department of Agriculture but early estimates of quantity cotton production have been found unreliable and usually wrong," said Rep. Aswell. "In this bill all such estimates or guesses are prohibited except the one final statement of the size of the cotton crop published on December 10. It may be that a quantity estimate of the cotton crop in October or November might be desirable, but this point is as yet debatable."

Declaring that the vital need of the cotton grower is to get reliable advance information as to world needs and consumption of cotton, Rep. Aswell said that he is conferring with Department of Commerce officials in an endeavor to formulate for legislative authorization a plan for world cotton consumption reports to be issued with the monthly reports of the condition of the domestic crop. He expressed the belief that the cooperation of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce in this respect would tend towards stabilizing the price of cotton.

Cotton and Commodity Prices

Cotton prices are back to a parity with commodity prices in general, says The Merchants National Bank of Boston in its Cotton Information Service. The premium which cotton has commanded over other goods during the past three and a half years as a result of the short crops from 1921 to 1923 has been eliminated by the fairly large crop last year and the huge production this year.

This is shown by the chart below from the Merchants Bank's cotton service. The solid curve indicates the movement of prices of middling upland cotton, while the broken curve indicates the fluctuations of commodity prices in general, both being expressed in percentages of 1913 prices. It will be seen that there has been a constant disparity between cotton prices and commodity prices in general since May, 1922, and at one time, the end of 1923, the spread was 143% of the pre-war price, with cotton selling for 294% while commodities in general averaged only 151% of pre-war prices.

With cotton back in line with other commodities, world consumption of the staple will no longer be limited by its high price. Fourteen years ago, in the 1911-1912 season, the world used 14,400,000 bales of American. Before the world war the trend of cotton consumption was distinctly upward, as world population increased, living standards were raised, and civilization spread in backward countries. The next year will throw light on the question of how much cotton the world will now use with the price back to normal.

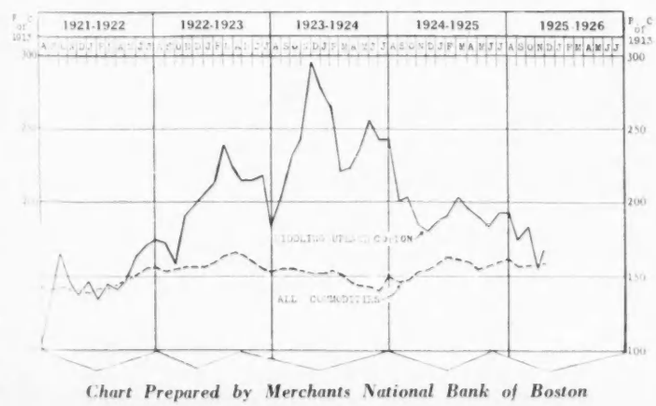


Chart Prepared by Merchants National Bank of Boston

Active Wool Machinery

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces the following statistics on active wool machinery for October, 1925, based on reports received from 938 manufacturers, operating 1,109 mills. This is exclusive of 13 manufacturers, operating 19 mills, who failed to report for the month. According to reliable textile directories for 1925, these non-reporting mills are equipped with about 3,554 looms, 137 sets of woolen cards, 19 worsted combs and 171,626 spindles. The increase in worsted machinery for the month is notable:

Month	Looms: Wider than 50 in. reed space	Looms: 50 in. reed space or less	Looms: Carpet and rug	Sets of cards	Combs	Spinning spindles: Woolen	Spinning spindles: Worsted
	Per cent of total number of machines active						
Oct., 1925	71.1	72.1	71.1	80.8	74.6	78.8	75.6
Sept., 1925	68.4	69.8	69.8	81.5	73.6	78.9	72.5
Oct., 1924	72.4	75.8	76.7	83.4	79.8	83.3	75.4
	Per cent of total hours active (maximum single-shift capacity)						
Oct., 1925	71.9	67.4	64.3	80.5	87.7	82.2	79.8
Sept., 1925	68.6	61.0	65.1	84.5	78.7	81.7	69.
Oct., 1924	73.9	65.1	71.6	91.8	98.1	90.8	78.6

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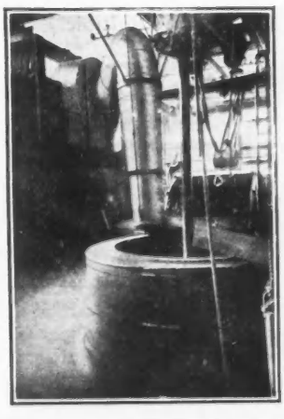

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October Wool Consumption

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces statistics on consumption of wool by manufacturers in the United States during October, based on reports received from 528 manufacturers operating 596 mills. This is exclusive of 22 manufacturers operating 72 mills, who failed to report for this month. According to reliable textile directories for 1925, those non-reporting mills are equipped with about 12,450 looms, 1,401 sets of woolen cards, 511 worsted combs, and 990,110 spindles. The total quantity of wool entering into manufacture during October, 1925, as reported, was 40,367,482 lbs. as compared with 37,853,609 lbs. in September, 1925, and 47,927,379 lbs. for October, 1924. The consumption shown for October, 1925, included 31,646,630 lbs. of wool reported as in the grease; 6,078,214 lbs. of scoured wool; and 2,642,638 lbs. of pulled wool. Reduced to a grease equivalent these quantities would amount to 47,326,575 lbs. The grease equivalent for September, 1925 was 44,382,694 lbs. and for October, 1924, 54,854,103 lbs. The monthly consumption of wool (pounds) in grease equivalent for manufacturers reporting for 1925 was as follows: January, 51,434,850; February, 46,415,269; March, 45,853,420; April, 43,286,554; May, 38,246,404; June, 38,176,337; July, 40,780,856; August, 42,149,200. and for September, 44,382,694.

	Total for October	Total January to October inclusive	
Class and grade	1925	1925	1924
Total	40,367,482	373,690,512	373,972,413
Domestic	20,706,854	176,042,373	183,442,709
Foreign	19,660,628	197,648,139	190,529,704
Combing [1]	23,184,056	192,867,658	200,877,592
Clothing [1]	7,008,519	68,031,317	72,370,662
Fine	9,305,492	85,229,383	87,101,695
½ blood	5,937,619	43,286,731	46,338,609
¼ blood	5,820,744	54,620,117	56,100,533
⅛ blood	6,912,565	58,948,441	64,043,840
Low ¼ blood [2]	1,381,446	11,610,380	12,488,700
Common [3]	136,993	1,385,172	1,574,598
Braid [3]	103,249	557,213	657,237
Lincoln [4]	594,467	5,261,538	4,943,002
Carpet [4]	10,174,907	112,791,537	100,724,199
Total, reduced to grease equivalent [5]	47,326,575	438,052,160	438,282,192
Domestic	25,366,574	220,084,897	226,007,464
Foreign	21,960,001	217,967,263	212,274,728

[1] Exclusive of carpet wools. [2] Figures previous to July, 1923 included "Common" and "Braid." [3] All domestic. [4] All foreign. [5] In computing the grease equivalent 1 pound of scoured wool is considered equivalent to 2 pounds in the grease; and 1 pound of pulled, to 1½ pounds in the grease.

Data on New England's Textile Status

A. Lincoln Filene of Boston has prepared a report on New England industry in which he shows, from figures gathered from the hitherto unpublished census figures, that New England has 31% of the cotton plants of the country, employs 42% of the wage earners in that industry, pays 50½% of the total wages of the industry and produces 37% of the cotton goods; silk, has 6% of the plants, 19¼% of the wage earners, pays 22% of the wages and produces 19% of the silk goods; woolens, has 52% of the plants, 65% of the wage earners, pays 69% of the total wages, produces 64% of the woolen goods, with a value of 66% of the total of the country.

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